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Scrap Book

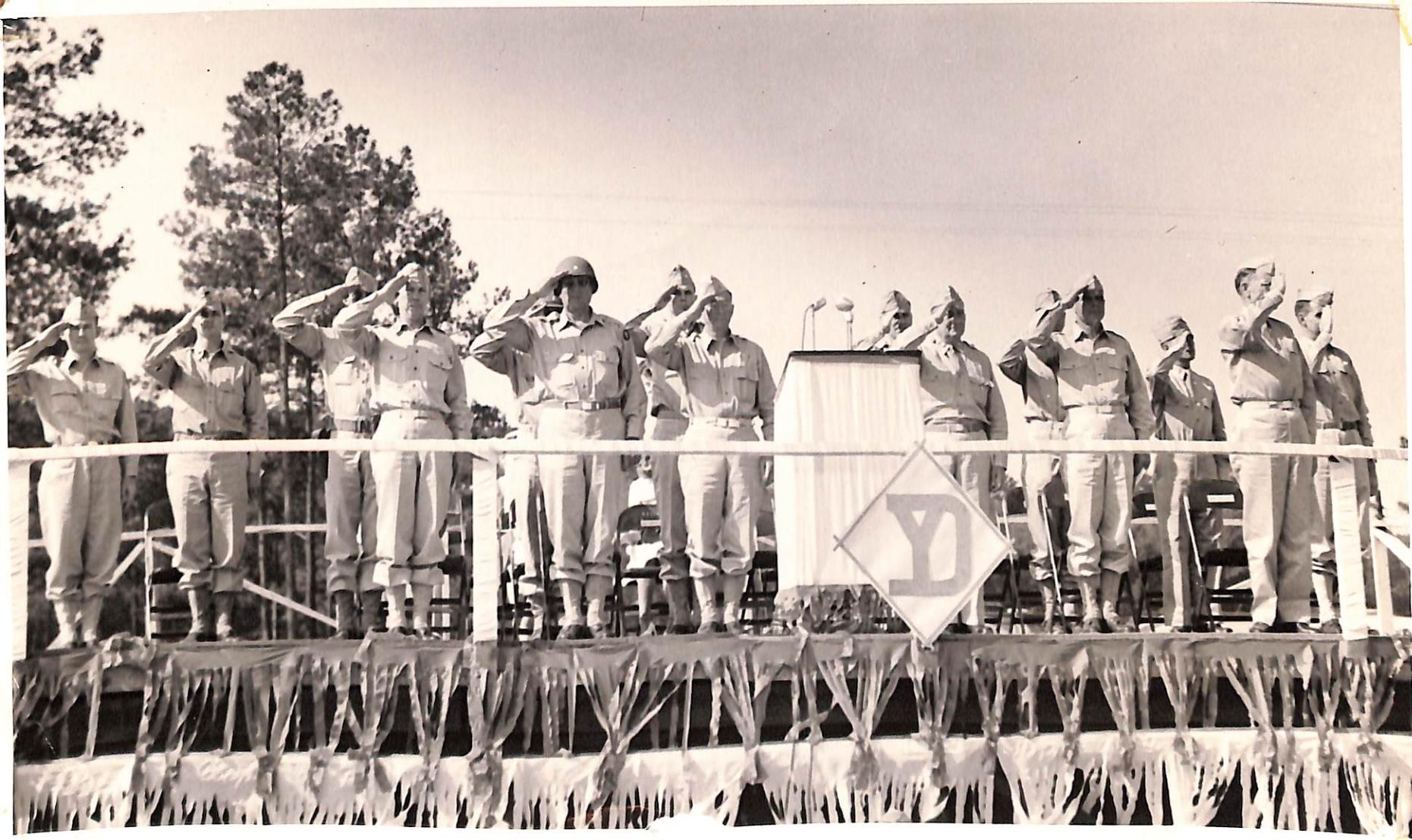
Newspaper clippings of
26th Yankee Division in
Europe, WWII

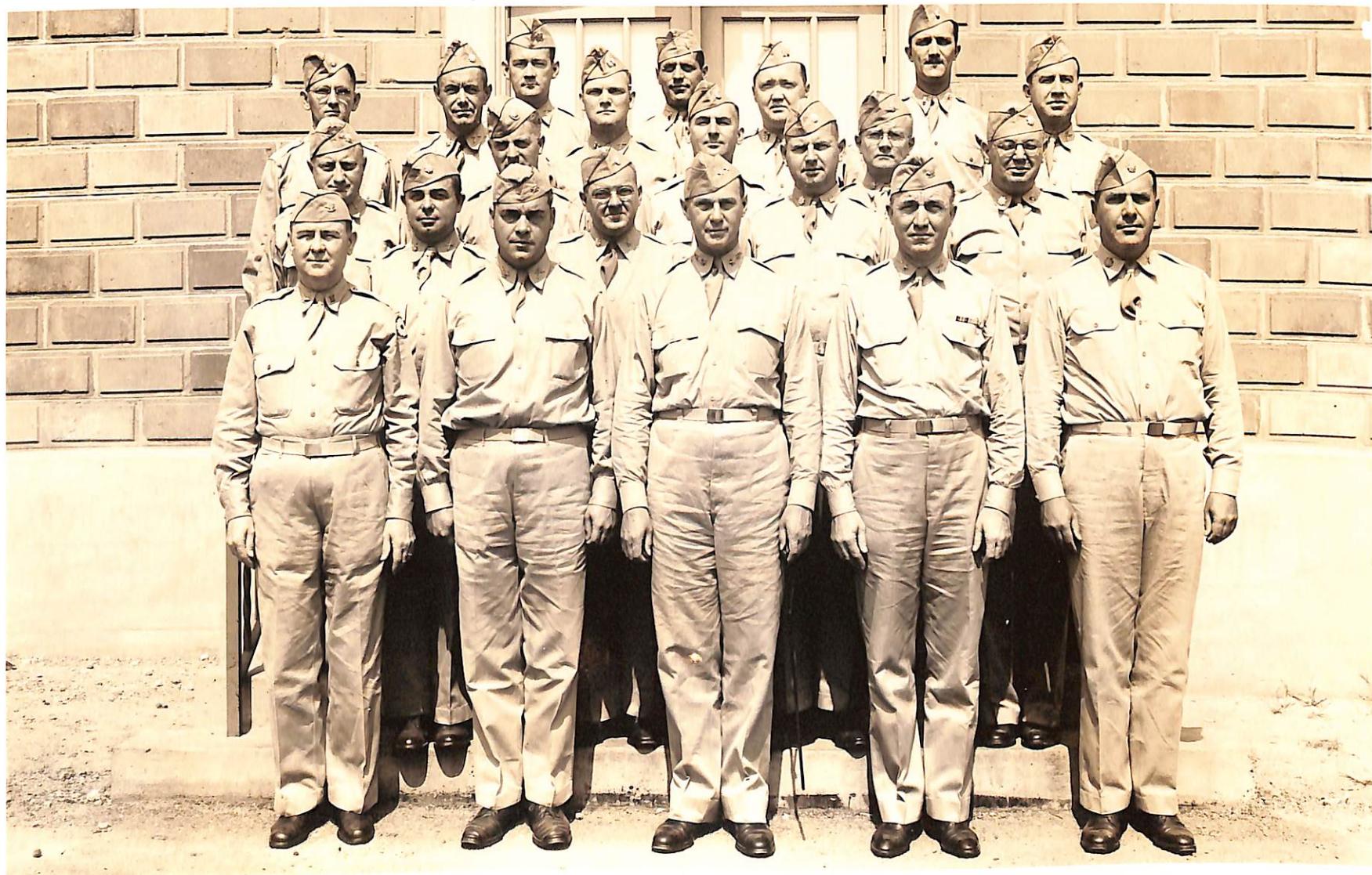
George A. Sullivan

Collection

June 1895







THE ORDNANCE MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL
HOLABIRD ORDNANCE MOTOR BASE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
'C-2' SPECIAL COURSE FOR 26th INFANTRY DIVISION OFFICERS - Sept. 14-19, 1942

E. W. Lancaster Lt. Colonel	R. W. Eckfeldt Major General	F. H. Black Colonel	A. G. Brindley Colonel	F. G. Kirk Colonel	R. C. Dean Lt. Colonel
W. R. Mungovan Major	R. T. Hilton Lt. Colonel	N. R. Gustafson Lt. Colonel	A. W. K. Billings, Jr. Lt. Colonel	E. C. Laidlaw Major	E. A. Smith Major
J. Ashworth Major	R. A. Maurer Major	W. M. Keane Major	G. A. Sullivan, Jr. Captain	J. H. Hall Captain	W. E. R. Sullivan Captain
	T. D. Morrison Major				
		C. C. Cassale 1st Lt.	F. H. Cachilli 2nd Lt.		

Holabird
Ordnance Motor Transport School

Ordnance Special Service School
Motor Transport

This is to certify that

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. SULLIVAN, JR., 0370265, DENTAL CORPS

has completed satisfactorily

"C-2"

SPECIAL COURSE FOR 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION OFFICERS

during the period September 14, 1942 to September 19, 1942

Holabird Ordnance Motor Base
Baltimore, Maryland



H. J. Lawes
H. J. LAWES,
Colonel, Ordnance Department,
Commandant

F. W. Schorn
F. W. SCHORN,
Captain, Ordnance Department,
Secretary







His Eminence
Richard Cardinal Cushing, D.D.
Archbishop of Boston
requests the pleasure of

Dr and Mrs. Dallison's company
at the 1959 Saint Nicholas Cotillion
on Monday evening, December the twenty-eighth
at ten o'clock

in the Imperial Ballroom of the Statler Hotel
Arlington Street Entrance

Eleven Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

R.s.v.p.

1959 Saint Nicholas Cotillion

Debutantes

Miss Jacqueline Marie Bourgeois
Miss Brenda Louise Boyle
Miss Renée Maria Broughton
Miss Carolyn Ruth Buskirk
Miss Margaret Ann Byrnes
Miss Mary Ann Cole
Miss Anne Cecelia Collins
Miss Elinor Francis Cosgrove
Miss Susan Louise Counihan
Miss Barbara Elizabeth Curran
Miss Jean Ann Donnelly
Miss Beverly Marie Falcione
Miss Maybeth Louise Fandel
Miss Susan Haffner Fournier
Miss Elaine Denise Golden
Miss Mary Patricia Kent
Miss Mary Jane McGrath
Miss Carolyn Frances McInerney
Miss Donna Maria Marcellino
Miss Virginia Marie Morley
Miss Katherine Anne Mullen
Miss Florence Ellen Claudina Pyne
Miss Mary Ann Rodenbush
Miss Pamela Maria Albre Tosi
Miss Jayne Marie Wallace
Miss Mary Dianne Wixted

Yankee Division of World War II Defeats Nazis in Its First Battle

Deals Savage Blow to Germans, Seizes Commanding Ground

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

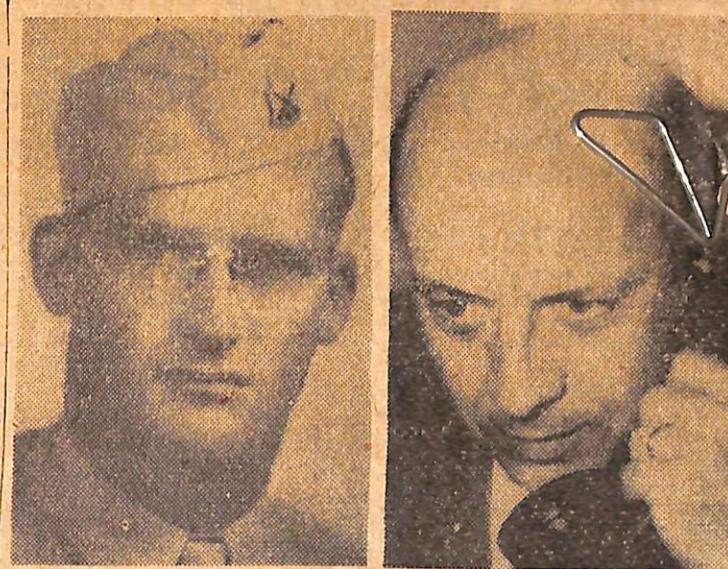
WITH NEW ENGLAND'S OWN YANKEE DIVISION BEYOND NANCY, Oct. 24—The Yanks, the real, genuine, authentic article, have landed. First full division to fight on French soil in the last World War, the famous 26th Division today won its first battle and gained its first objective.

HITS SAVAGE BLOW

Its ranks bulging with Bostonians and New Englanders and commanded by a general from Shrewsbury, this outfit went into action in the same sector where it fought a great campaign in 1918 and along these rutty roads and in the mud spattered fields and on the lips of these scowling hills the fresh and steel hardened Y-D delivered a sharp and savage blow to grim and tightened German defenses.

The Yankee Division was facing the rough and tough elite of the fight and it pushed

YANKEE
(Continued on Page Thirty-three)



1ST. SGT. WILLIAM FRASER

MAJ.-GEN. WILLARD S. PAUL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1944

THE 26TH

New Englanders learn with a feeling of pride that the 26th Division, the famous Yankee Division of World War I, is now fighting in France. It is no longer an all-New England division, but our interest in its accomplishments will not diminish. The brilliant record of the 26th Division in the last war can never be dimmed. And, certainly, we can never forget the men who fought so bravely to bring it glory. Carry on, 26th! Your valor springs from rich tradition!

Globe Man With Y-D

'Yankee' From Atlanta Won't Forget Division's First Attack

By CARLYLE HOLT

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, France, Oct. 25 (Via Press Wireless)—Capt. T. J. Denton, an air support officer with the Yankee Division, lives in Atlanta, an odd place for a Yankee to come from.

He joined the division after it entered the lines of the 3d Army and has been with the outfit three weeks. He will not soon forget the first time squadron fighter bombers from the 19th Tactical Command of the 6th Air Force worked with the 26th Division.

The occasion was the first sizeable attack put on by the division. Infantry advanced against several strong points and two towns. The attack was preceded by bombing and strafing by our P-47s. Part of the purpose of the attack was to acquaint our infantry with air support during operations. It was Capt. Denton's job to guide the air attack.

Walked Almost Into Jerries

The night before the attack Capt. Denton went forward with a lieu-

tenant of the attacking infantry to the new regimental command post. This post shelter was close to the jump-off spot. The two officers started after dark in a jeep and left the machine at a point where the lieutenant said the road was closest to the command post. The lieutenant said he knew the way, so the two men set out in the darkness.

"We walked what seemed a hell of a long way," said Denton in a soft drawl that never could have come from Boylston st., "and I finally said, 'You sure you know the way, lieutenant?' The lieutenant said, 'Sure, this is right.'

"After that we walked an awful long way, it seemed to me," said Denton. "Furthermore, directly towards the Germans, I thought. It was blacker than crime and we could not see much of anything. Then we came out on a road and crossed another road and the lieutenant said, 'I guess we turn right here.'

"So we turned right and walked some more and did not meet anybody. Then finally we got challenged, and boy! I was sure glad to hear that American voice come out of the night, even if the guy did sound like a damned Yankee.

"We answered the sentry and quick, and then we asked him for the regimental command post. He told us where it was and then I said, 'Where are the Jerries?' The sentry said, 'O, about 200 yards over there.'

"Two hundred yards?" I exclaimed. "What are we doing here? This is no place for Mrs. Denton's little boy! How did I get here? Let's

BOSTON TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25,

Maj. Sullivan Was Dentist In Milton

Maj. George A. Sullivan, Jr., 32 who is mentioned in Andrew Tully's

story about the 26th Division today, is the husband of Mrs. Dorothy Herrick Sullivan of Highland street, Newton, and son of Dr. and Mrs. George A. Sullivan of 40 Westside road, Milton. He has one child, George A., the 3rd, whom he saw just before going overseas in August.

A graduate of Holy Cross College in the class of 1937 and the Harvard Dental School in 1941, he practiced dentistry in Milton before entering the service in 1941 and had been on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was a member of the Massachusetts National Guard, serving in the 101st medical regiment. He was graduated from Ft. Benning's Infantry School and the Commander General school at Ft. Leavenworth. He is now an assistant chief of staff with the 26th Division, serving in GI personnel.

His brother, Capt. John J. Sullivan, USA, is with the ordnance department in Southern France. He has a sister, Josephine, associated with the White Health Unit, Savin street, Dorchester.



MAJ. GEORGE A. SULLIVAN, JR.

Roslindale Sergeant Safe, But His Helmet Is Sieve

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Oct. 30 (Delayed)—With all their scientific gimcracks and robotlike machinery of destruction, they haven't yet succeeded in removing the personal element from modern war. Life

parents! V. Life
Whe
od select
Brin
od select
(Continued on Page Six)

Hub Soldier Wins Fight For Life in Foxhole

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION NEARING GERMANY, Oct. 28 (Delayed)—They finally got Roxbury's Bernie Sullivan and his Chicago pal out of no man's land today so they could both be promoted from private to sergeant.

Sullivan, son of Mrs. Oscar Johansen of 96 Brook avenue, Roxbury, formerly of 170 Winthrop street, and Herbert J. Flatley of Chicago had been crouching in foxholes between the lines for four days

after fighting off two German soldiers with the same idea. They were hungry. They had nothing to eat during that time and they had chronic shivers from trying to sleep in two inches of water—with no blankets. But they were alive and happy.

Sullivan and the Chicagoan had been pinned down after leading a patrol against a German outpost

TULLY

(Continued on Page Two)



CAPT. RICHARD QUIGLEY
Dorchester

Dorchester Captain Talked with Tully

Capt. Richard Quigley, 30, mentioned in today's Tully story, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Quigley of 50 Houghton street, Dorchester.

He is married to the former Miss Emma Harvey of Dorchester. She makes her home at 14 Parkway road, Brookline. They were married in February, 1943, while he was stationed at Ft. Jackson, S. C.

He is a graduate of English High School and was employed by the Page & Shaw Co., Cambridge, before entering the service.

He has a brother, William, in the Navy, and a sister, Mrs. Catherine Bowers, an Army nurse now in England. He was a member of the National Guard for 10 years prior to federal induction.

Roslindale Man Is YD's 'Publisher' on Front Line

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 1—In a muddy cellar made eerie by lantern light, in midday, I met the editor of the 101st Regiment's daily newspaper.

Capt. Willie Molla of 4446 Washington street, Roslindale, is a round-faced, smiling individual

TULLY

(Continued on Page Six)

Poses All Wet In YD Foxholes

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE RAIN, Nov. 7 ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

It wasn't much different from his other days, but it was a little different. Guys like Pvt. Al Brady of 1 King street, Dorchester, stretched

their arms and legs against the crumbling earthen walls of water-soaked foxholes and threw mud pits to wake up their buddies and yell that back in the States they were about to elect a commander-in-chief.

RAINING IN SHEETS

Guy like Brady and Walt Burke of 23 Forest street, Newton Highlands, and Jack Rosen of 100 Colborne street, Brighton, were more than vaguely aware that today was a big day. But it was raining again, this time in sheets that a high wind picked up and threw around the landscape like a big slab in the face. The boys did what they could to keep partially dry before shooting any breeze about politics.

Then for awhile there was a little talk about Roosevelt and Dewey and a couple of the boys from hot political wards in Boston reminisced quietly about the neighborhood excitement they used to share back in the days when they were "poor civilians." You figured the most wistful guy of the bunch was Master Sgt. Frank J. Brennan of 144 Calumet street, Roxbury, an old timer of 47 summers who used to be an election day runner for Mayor Tobin. But Brennan had too much to do to think about it because the top ranking enlisted man in a battalion is always harassed by a million little details even on election day.

It's hard to put down on paper just what the boys in the Yankee Division did think about today. I

Mud Keeps YD Chafing at Bit

Tully Meets Local Boys in Outfit
Held Static in Morass at Nancy

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION BEYOND NANCY, Oct. 24 (Delayed)—The official communique spoke calmly of "light patrol activity and sporadic artillery fire." But to Boston's own Yankee Division, today was one of those maddening interludes of modern war when the foot-soldier sprawls in his foxhole for 24 long hours and curses all rain and all mud.

In the line only a few days, the YD was discovering that this static Nancy front was almost always wet and uncomfortable and frequently duller than Louisiana maneuvers.

It has rained almost continuously for a week. It rained again today. The gray skies deluged the infantryman with an almost torrential downpour this morning. This afternoon, although the heavens dripped only occasionally, it was damp and unhealthy and uncomfortable. The Yankee Division griped. It was hard for a fresh outfit

TULLY
(Continued on Page Eight)

Seamen

Years Ago
(By the Associated Press)

26th GI's Say Threats Spur Nazis to Fight Bitterly

By ROBERT W. RICHARDS
United Press War Correspondent

WITH THE U. S. 26TH DIVISION BEYOND ATHIENVILLE, France, Oct. 23 (Delayed) (UP)—The home front talk about stern treatment for a defeated Germany has inspired fanatical, bitter-end resistance among German front line troops, in

this sector at least, and the GI's are a little bitter about it.

Sometimes the American Doughboys who are fighting in the constant mud this side of the Mos-

DOUGHBOY

(Continued on Page Ten)

PATTON IN NEW DRIVE INTO SAAR

Whole Western Front
Suddenly Breaks
Into Blaze

BY THOBURN WIANT

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Monday)
(AP)—The whole water-logged western front from Holland to the Belfort Gap burst back to life in a

Continued on Page 6—Sixth Col.
DISCUSSION



BOSTONIANS BATTLING ON THE GERMAN FRONT, visited by Andrew Tully
Goldman, Roxbury; Pvt. Arthur Foyle, Jamaica Plain; Sgt. Tom Wallace, Ch

YANKEE DIVISION WINS NEW HONORS IN FRANCE

Still boasting a sizable nucleus of New England men in its ranks, the 26th Division, which won fame as the Yankee Division in the World War, was disclosed in dispatches from the Third Army front yesterday as having gained new honors in this war in the attack in the Bezange-Moncourt area east of Nancy.

Its commanding officer, too, is Maj.-Gen. Willard S. Paul, 50, of Shrewsbury, who enlisted as a private in 1916 and remained in the Army after the close of the last war. In line with the Army policy of reorganization of National Guard units, the 26th now includes men from all parts of the country, rather than from just Boston and New England, but it was revealed there are still enough Yankees in the outfit to make Boston baked beans a Saturday night ritual at headquarters.

In immediate command of the present attack is Col. Dwight Cooley of Saundertown, R. I., a former Providence businessman. He fought with the 26th in the same general area in 1917, and now is back as commander of the same regiment. The division's present make-up includes the 328th, the 101st and the 104th infantry regiments, of which the latter is conducting the main part of the attack.

The 26th was one of the first units to enter France through Cher-

26th Division Back in France

THIRD ARMY FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 23 (AP)—Infantrymen from the famed 26th Division are attacking in the Bezange-Moncourt area east of Nancy, it was disclosed today. The organization, commanded by Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, was known as the "Yankee Division" in the first World War when most of its personnel was drawn from Boston and New England.

It now has men from all over the country, in line with the Army policy of reorganization of National Guard formations. But it still has a sizable nucleus of New Englanders.

In immediate command of the current attack is Col. Dwight Cooley, a former Providence, R. I., businessman, whose home is at Saundertown, R. I. He fought with the 26th in this same general area in 1917 as a company commander of the same regiment.

The 26th came into France through Cherbourg without a stop in Britain, being one of the first to arrive that way.

Attleboro YD Man Receives Lieutenant's Bars in Field

Nolan Led Platoon
Under Heavy Fire

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

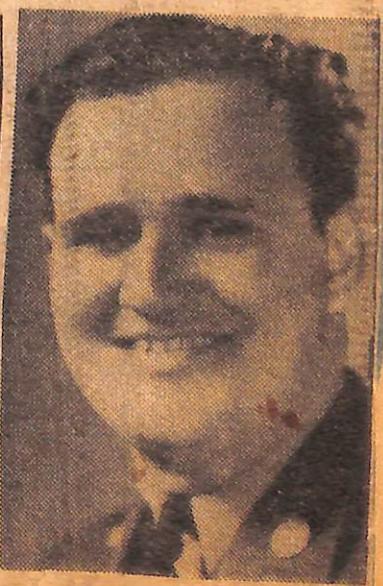
WITH THE 26TH DIVISION BEYOND NANCY, Oct. 26 (Delayed)—Out in the mud of this desolate front on this day of mists the first officially recognized hero of the Yankee Division's first World War II action received high honor.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

Standing stiff and solemn in the gathering twilight while artillery fire shattered the damp air, Tech.-Sgt. Raymond C. Nolan of 33 Lexington avenue, Attleboro, received the small gold bars of a second lieutenant and became the first member of the division to be promoted in the field

TULLY

(Continued on Page Thirty-two)



LT. RAYMOND C. NOLAN

Globe Man With Yankee Division

Many North Shore Men Fighting in Rain, Mud

By CARLYLE H. HOLT

HEADQUARTERS 9TH AIR FORCE, WITH 3D ARMY, Nov. 9

(Delayed)—All a war correspondent sees of a battle is what goes on

around him. One of the worst possible spots from which to see a battle is on the battlefield. Hollywood does it much better than real soldiers. Over here, if you get close enough to see what is going on, you will see very little anyway, and

very likely get your head blown off in addition—in which case you have no story.

So the best I can do is attempt to describe what we actually did and saw today while in a sector of the 26th Division. The first item is a weather report. Rain fell all last night. This morning the skies were thick with heavy clouds, and a mist hung on the ground. By mid-morning the sun shone brightly on a dripping land. By noon the skies were covered with a dull gray again and blinding snow flurries obscured everything. These were varied with sprays of sleet. By midafternoon the skies were again covered by masses of broken clouds which shed

Thereafter we set out to find the observation post overlooking the Seille River valley and Chateau Salins—then under the threat of being outflanked by the infantry advance. We reached Bezange Le Grande and went from there up and over a high densely-wooded ridge. The road became steadily worse and finally we admitted we were lost.

Many North Shore Men

Further progress became very difficult as the mud was up to our hubs. We finally got stuck. Luckily the jeep, driven by Pvt Leslie Gates



drenching showers. A cold, blustery wind blew out of the northwest.

Nazis Try Rockets

Crossing the Moselle River on the way to our division we saw the swollen muddy stream over the banks. Pools of water stood in the meadows along the river. But great spaces of blue sky appeared overhead in time for us to watch an attack by the 8th Air Force heavy bombers—hundreds of them—streaming across the sky in perfect formations of tiny silver specks. Evidently the Germans tried to shoot them down with rocket projectiles, for repeatedly strange white streaks rose from the ground level with amazing rapidity to dizzy levels. The streaks were not regular but jagged and uneven and there were many of them drawn on the blue sky.

We intended to find Capt T. K. Denton, air support party officer with the division, and go with him for he would know where the best observation posts would be and where the action would most likely take place. But we missed him. So we lunched with Mess Sgt John McLaughlin of 308 Lowell st., Somerville, a justly celebrated mess sergeant, who gave us hot soda biscuits, hamburg patties and all the fixings—although he had only set up in a dilapidated cafe the night before. Give him another couple of days and he may be serving broiled lobster and strawberry shortcake.

YD Spearheads Drive by Patton's 3d Army

Yankee Division Takes Vital City Near Metz

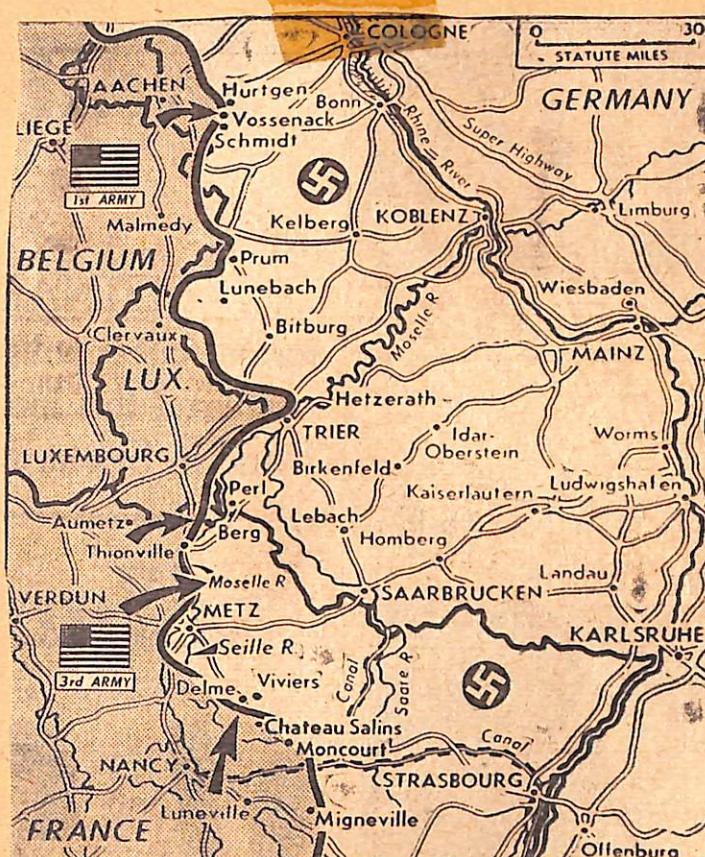
PARIS, Nov. 10 (UP)—American 3d Army tanks and infantry men captured Chateau Salins and slogged slowly eastward through stiffening German resistance today, after a three-mile overnight advance that threatened to unhinge the Nazi battle lines in the Seille River valley, south of Metz.

Chateau Salins, 16 miles northeast of Nancy and 23 miles southeast of Metz, fell shortly before midnight last night to the 104th Infantry Regiment of the 26th "Yankee" Division. The Germans after beating off repeated American attempts to take the town, pulled out under cover of darkness and dug in farther east.

Town after town in the chain of German defenses covering the Metz fortress from the north and south fell to Lt Gen George S. Patton's hard-driving veterans, but field dispatches indicated the going was getting tougher by the hour as the American offensive thundered through its third day.

Western Front

Continued on Page 2



YANKS GAIN IN MOSELLE DRIVE—Lower arrows locate principal attacks which crossed Moselle River at two points in drive to outflank Metz. Upper arrow indicates U. S. position on Aachen front.

Mud, Swollen Rivers Hamper Attacks, but Fail to Halt Tanks

By GENE CURRIVAN
[Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless]

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, Nov. 9—Mud and swollen rivers delayed the progress of the Third Army's line straightening operation along the Metz-Nancy front again today, although several new crossings of the Moselle were achieved and eight additional towns taken. Thirteen hundred heavy bombers supported the ground troops with skies clearing just after noon.

While mud continued to play into the hands of the enemy, it failed to stop the elements of the Fourth Armored Division, which went across the Seille river for a maximum advance of 2½ miles in the direction of Delme. Observations made around this sector, which is surmounted by a large tabletop ridge, showed that the enemy apparently was withdrawing from the

YD Spearheads Drive by Patton's 3d Army

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Thursday, Nov. 9

(AP)—Elements of United States 3d Army Infantry lashed out in a two-pronged attack along the snake-like Metz-Nancy front yesterday, capturing 16 towns and advancing up to three miles on a seven-mile-wide front.

(Front dis- atches said elements taking part included the Yankee (26th) Division, the Blue Ridge (80th) Division, the Rainbow (42d) Division and the Santa Fe (35th) Division.

(Attacking on the 35th's right flank, the Yankee (26th) Division struck swiftly to secure a bridge across the Seille, 18 miles east of Nancy, before the Germans could blow it and then pushed up to three miles northward into

high ground dominating Chateau Salins.

(The Yankee Division, under Maj Gen Willard Paul, also occupied Vic-Sur-Seille and Movenvic and fought its way into Sallonnes, which late this afternoon was ablaze.

See EUROPE

Page 2

Boston Soldier Brings in Nazi

Pfc. Di Carlo Grabs Prisoner in Dark;
Holyoke Medic in Heroic Adventure

(Pictures on Page Twenty-three)

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler War Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 2 (Delayed) — November nights out here are long and dark and cold for the line soldier shifting miserably in his slit trench or creeping cautiously over the ruts and holes and scrub brush on patrols in No Man's Land. America is a faraway land that exists only as kind of a blurred dream when the total darkness of war settles on the dirty battle ground.

OUT OF REACH

The men up front, intent 24 hours a day on keeping as comfortable and as safe as possible—both are almost beyond attainment—usually are too busy even to dream of that America that floats through the haze of their day from time to time. When a little group assembles and stops for breath there are vague references to girl friends and wives and favorite taverns. But even then everything that smacks of home

TULLY

(Continued on Page Nineteen)

Tully Quits 3d Army Luxury, For Outdoor Life with YD

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 1 (Delayed) — This was moving day for the Traveler's boy Friday. With barracks bag, bed roll and all the other junk accumulated in wanderings over the face of France, I moved in a jeep to the Yankee

Division bivouacked in what I suppose could be called the "great outdoors" east of Nancy.

HE'S TENTING AGAIN

For the first time since I joined the Third Army, its press camp is wallowing in the luxury of a steam-heated house equipped with in-

TULLY

(Continued on Page Nine)



CAPT. DONALD W. PARSONS, JR.



M/Sgt. ARTHUR PERKINS



LT.-COL. JOHN COTTER



SGT. EDWARD WILSON

YD Wounded Get Expert Treatment

Tully Sees Heroic Medics and Chaplains Bringing in, Easing Anguish of Casualties

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION BEYOND NANCY, Nov. 8 (Delayed) — Over rolling hills and flooded meadow lands and across swollen rivers and smaller streams the Yankee Division bucked its way through strong panzer opposition today to make the outstanding gains of the day in a new assault launched on a 27-mile front by three divisions of the Third Army.

TERRIFIC BARRAGE

Stepping off as the dawn came through clearing, gray clouds and pea soup mists, after a terrific ear-splitting artillery barrage reminiscent of World War I heavy gun duels, Massachusetts' own infantry outfit buckled the surprised German line in several places. It advanced three miles over cruel fighting terrain, capturing five towns in its path and ending the day with its guns on commanding ground overlooking the strategic town of Chateau Salins, 16½ miles northeast of Nancy.

Nowhere else today did other more-seasoned soldiers do as well as the YD, joined with the 80th and 35th divisions in the surprise attack. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the Third Army, paid a

Hub GI's 'Rest' In Rain and Mud

Tully Spends Wet Day Interviewing Men of the 328th from This Area

(Pictures on Page Twenty-seven)

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 4 — The phrase, "rest area," is relative out here. Today I spent the afternoon with the men of the 328th Regiment's 2nd battalion, just pulled out of the line after three weeks under fire, and although the setup was a little piece of Heaven for these weary, bearded warriors the average civilian would be horrified at the idea of spending an hour at their camp.

In the first place you can't pull men all the way back to Paris for a rest, so the 2nd battalion pitched its pup tents against the slopes of three low hills only a few miles from the front. Here the men could still hear the thwack of artillery

TULLY

(Continued on Page Twenty)



SGT. HARRY BOGOMAZ



PFC. JOHN D. McDONALD

YD LEADS NEW DRIVE ON REICH

Smashes Across Seille River and Reaches High Ground in Advance of Three Miles Below Nancy

YD IN GREATEST ADVANCE OF DAY

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY,

Nov. 8—The Yankee (26th) Division—New England's own—helped spearhead today's drive on the Third Army front and was credited with the biggest gain of the day.

It was this outfit that struck swiftly to secure a bridge across the Seille River, 18 miles east of Nancy before the Germans could blow it and then pushed up to three miles northward into high ground dominating Chateau Salins. It also occupied Vic-Sur-Seille, Moyenvig and fought its way into Sallonne, which late this afternoon was ablaze.

PATTON ARMY HITS FOE SOUTH OF METZ

Continued From Page 1

covered with it. On some hillsides today infantrymen from the Eightieth, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Divisions fought in this mud almost to their waists, and they crawled through it on their bellies. It was a tough fight the boys had today, and at this writing it looks as though tomorrow may be worse. It is pouring.

CAPTURES AREA IN QUICK TIME

"YD" Outfit Beats Order for Withdrawal

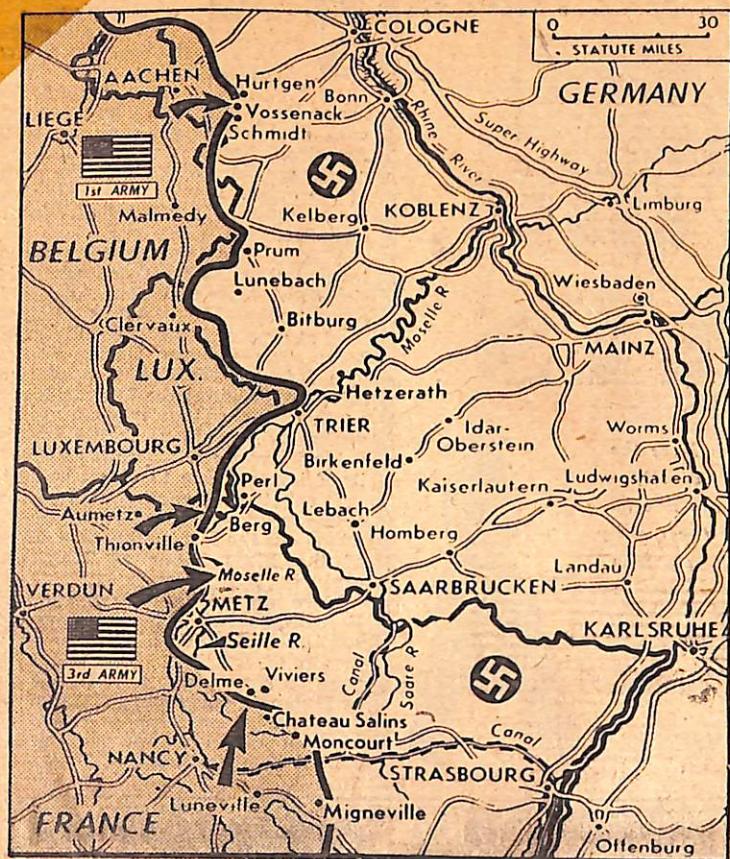
WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, France, Nov. 6 (AP)—Here is one way a green division may be transformed into a real fighting unit:

After the 26th "Yankee" Division moved into the line recently, its 104th Infantry Regiment, under Colonel Dwight Colley, was given the job of taking limited objectives, including Bois de Moncourt.

The regiment quickly gained most of its objectives, but after three days it had cleared only about two-thirds of the Moncourt woods, and divisional commander, Major General Willard Paul, decided to relieve the 104th.

Colonel Colley of Saunderstown, R. I., and who commanded a company of the 104th in this area in the first World war, heard that his unit was coming out at 6 o'clock in the morning, so he hurried out to the front, arriving at 4 a. m.

He told his men, in effect, "we are supposed to take that woods and we have two hours left to do it. The colonel led the attack personally and the woods were taken in an hour and a half."



YANKS GAIN IN MOSELLE DRIVE—Lower arrows locate principal attacks which crossed Moselle River at two points in drive to outflank Metz. Upper arrow indicates U. S. position on Aachen front.

Saar Drive (YD in Action)

Armored Units Cross Moselle, Take 12 Towns

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — The United States 3d Army hurled four more divisions today into a major offensive along a 55-mile front in Northern France. The assault by three infantry divisions broke across the Moselle 18 miles north of the mighty fortress of Metz, as a crack tank division roared into battle from the south.

Enemy lines were ripped by more than 1300 United States heavy bombers, thundering over in the first close support on such a big scale since the St. Lo breakthrough that won the Battle of France. By sundown the Germans had yet to send a tank into the struggle.

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See EUROPE

Page 7

Yanks Ringing Metz In Saar Basin Drive

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Nov. 9 (UP) — Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton hurled elements of three more divisions into a developing offensive aimed at the Saar basin today, and two of them struck out north of Metz to clamp a pincer around that bastion. The German defenses guarding the Saar valley some 20 or more miles to the northeast.

A score or more of towns, villages and hamlets already have been overrun in the new offensive along a 40-mile front stretching from the Rhine-Marne canal southeast of Nancy to a point north of Metz.

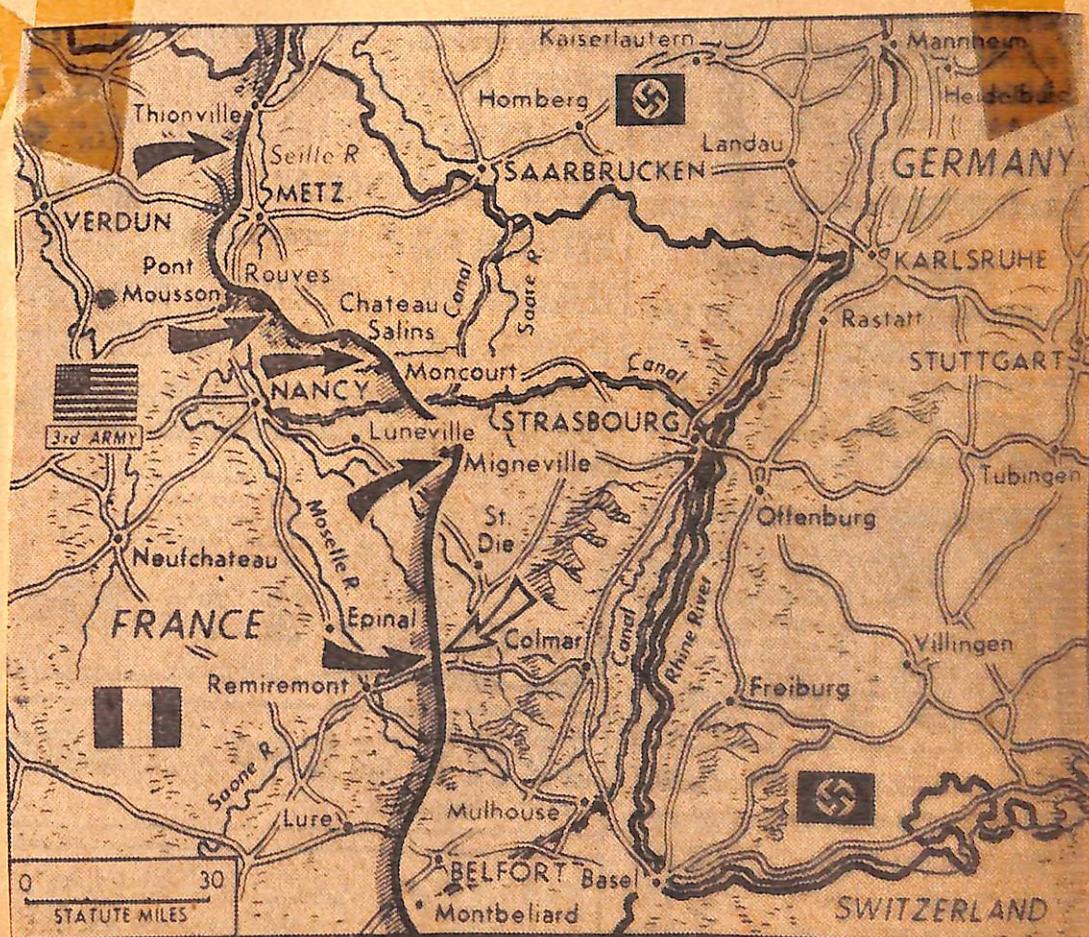
A German Transocean agency military commentator said Patton had massed 1000 tanks and 500,000 men, and warned that it must be considered "but the first act of a large-scale autumn offensive against the

CAPTURE CHEMINOT

The other division, joining three more which went over the top south of Metz yesterday, swept across the swollen Moselle river in a dawn attack and captured Cheminot, 10 miles below the ancient French stronghold.

Patton's offensive appeared designed to encircle and envelop Metz and roll up the remainder of

GERMANY
(Continued on Page Twenty-one)



(AP Wirephoto Map)

AMERICANS ATTACK IN FRANCE—The American Third Army attacks north and south of Metz are shown by solid arrows, and the open arrow indicates where German counter-attacks were checked east of Epinal. U. S. troops south of Metz have taken 12 towns including Rouves and Moncourt, and the Americans have freed Mignevel, southeast of Nancy. Approximate battle front is shown by the shaded line.

YD Doctor Runs Dugout 'Hospital'

Cambridge Major Has De Luxe Cave; Winchester, Arlington Men Decorated

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

(Pictures Page 21)

ROAMING AROUND THE MO-SELL FRONT, Nov. 6 (Delayed)—
More notes from a correspondent's mud-spattered cuff:

Maj. John A. MacKillop of 381 Broadway, Cambridge, 328th regimental surgeon for the 26th Division, has his "hospital" set up in a de luxe dugout tunneled out of a steep bank in the middle of a shell-hot sector. You stoop to get through the blanket-hung entrance, but once past a log-roofed tunnel you stretch to your full height in the major's well-equipped dressing station.

LOOKING FOR WHISKEY

Right now the major is looking for a source where he can get good, rough American whiskey for his chilled casualties. He's been giving them a shot of medicinal alcohol laced with grapefruit juice, but he'd

like to be able to offer them a "warmer" drink.

Greater Boston men with the rough and tough Fourth Armored Division are sharing in the outfit's many decorations. Cpl. John F. Wolfe, 25, of 19 Jefferson road, Winchester, gunner on a tank destroyer, has been awarded the Bronze Star for leaving his vehicle and going to the aid of six men wounded by tank fire. Patrick E. Hanlon, 29, of 6 Park place, Arlington, has been given the same decoration for driving his half track through three and a half miles of fierce enemy barrage during the attack on the city of Troyes.

Here in Boston's own Yankee Division the combat infantryman's badge for "exemplary conduct in action against the enemy," has been awarded to Joseph P. Ambrose of 56 Green street, Jamaica Plain; Pfc. Richard L. White of 16 Thayer street, Hingham; Tech. Sgt. Adolph T. Pos of Main street, Sunderland and Sgt. Louis J. Alfieri of 76 Franklin street, Somerville.

Promoted in the field were Pfc. Pompei Peone of 944 East Street, Walpole, to staff sergeant, and Staff Sgt. Gerald Leone of 180 Chapel street, Newton, to technical sergeant.

When shrapnel from an exploding enemy shell spattered a YD company command post the other day, Capt. Domenic Prato of 46 Norman street, East Boston, picked up a couple of minor scratches. That was okay with him but when he took inventory and found that a larger piece of hot lead had punctured his beloved air mattress, lugged all the way from the states, the good captain hit what was left of the command post's roof.

CHAMPAGNE CACHE

Lt.-Col. Bernard Lyons of 26 Sparks street, Cambridge, and Lt. Arthur W. Blackwell of Fuller street, Dorchester, were looking for trouble when they led a patrol the other night into the town of Xanrey, from which enemy sniper fire had been coming. They found the town deserted and were bemoaning a room I ran into Master Sgt. Ludwig

wasted evening when a couple of noncom scroungers reported the discovery of a cache of 12 bottles of champagne. Since then company commanders in the 26th Division's 101st Regiment have been flooded with volunteers for night patrol duty.

Somewhere in Germany, Lt. Edward R. Cassidy of Medford, member of a small Allied Military Government team, probably is giving the stork a helping hand as usual. Lt. Cassidy, whom I met in a cafe in Chalons one day, estimates he has helped bring at least a score of French infants into the world, in addition to his other duties. A graduate of St. Anselm College in 1942, Lt. Cassidy landed in France a week after D-Day, and since then has been doctor, lawyer, father confessor and general trouble shooter for a long list of French towns. His biggest job was evacuating 1000 people in two hours from a town about to become a battlefield.

Capt. William R. Porter of 22 Lakeville road, Jamaica Plain has been promoted to major. One of the "originals" in the 26th Division, Maj. Porter enlisted in 1933 in the national guard, from which the YD was activated.

ROAST BEEF LUNCH

Prowling around the front you never know what you're going to run into. After eating breakfast standing up in the rain at 26th Division headquarters today, I dropped in on the 328th Regiment for lunch and sat down to a genuine table in a little French house for a meal of roast beef, potatoes and canned peas. My table mates were almost all Greater Boston men, including Capt. Walter Carew, the headquarters company commandant, of 94 Ashcroft road, Medford; Maj. William A. Callanan of 115 Barnes avenue, East Boston, and Capt. E. Gardner Goldsmith of 25 Michigan avenue, Lynn.

Later I went outside and shot the breeze with Master Sgt. George A. Levasseur of Wisteria street, Salem; Cpl Trowbridge Bent of 110 Edgell road, Framingham Centre, a mail clerk, and genial M.P. Pfc Leonard Kahn of 173 Harvard street, Dorchester. In the cellar operations

Johnson of 27 Winnemay street, Natick, who asked me to send his regards to Joe Horrigan of the Traveler copy desk. Also there was Staff Sgt. Harold C. Peters of 43 Upton street, South End, the message center chief.

Tonight, I'm going to dine in style in a nearby town where the 19th Tactical Air Command is billeted. I'll be the guest of Capt. Fred H. Guterman of 25 Wauwinet road, West Newton, ordnance officer of 19th TAC. Before dinner we'll have an aperitif or two in Capt. Guterman's own plushy "Club Manhattan," which the Newtonite has set up for weary fliers in the basement of the building.

Don't know how they do it, but these air force guys manage the most impeccable personal appearance I've ever seen around here and before I venture into their midst I've got to try to get about a quarter of a ton of mud off my trench coat.

Have I mentioned that it still is raining?

Maj. W. A. Callanan Was Officer in M.N.G.

Maj. William A. Callanan, mentioned in Andrew Tully's story today as a companion at a dinner "somewhere inside Germany," is the husband of Mrs. Pauline (White) Callanan and the son of Mrs. Mary A. Callanan of 1119 Saratoga street, East Boston. A National Guard officer for 16 years, the 40-year-old major has been in active service since 1940, prior to which he served in the communication department of the state police in Boston for six years. A graduate of training schools at Fort Benning, Fort Leavenworth and of the Intelligence training center at Camp Ritchie, Va., he has been overseas since September. Father of three children, he has two brothers, Capt. John J. of the Army Air Corps, stationed in Newark, and Edward V. with the Coast Guard.

Patton Unleashes 7 Tank, Infantry Divisions on Metz

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The U. S. Third Army hurled four more divisions today into a major offensive along a 55-mile front in northern France. The assault by three infantry divisions broke across the Moselle 18 miles north of the mighty fortress of Metz as a crack tank division roared into battle from the south.

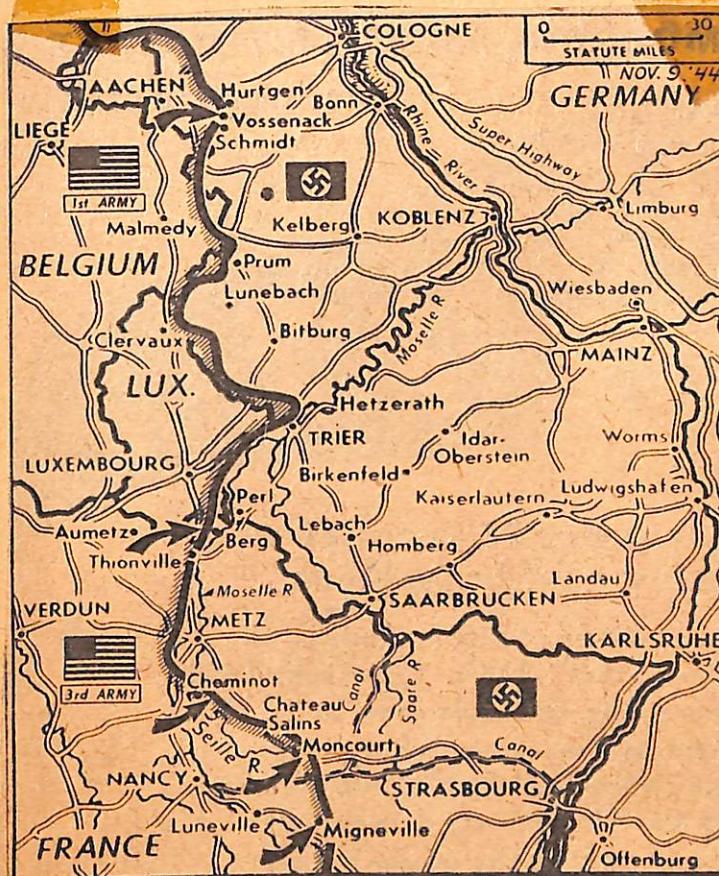
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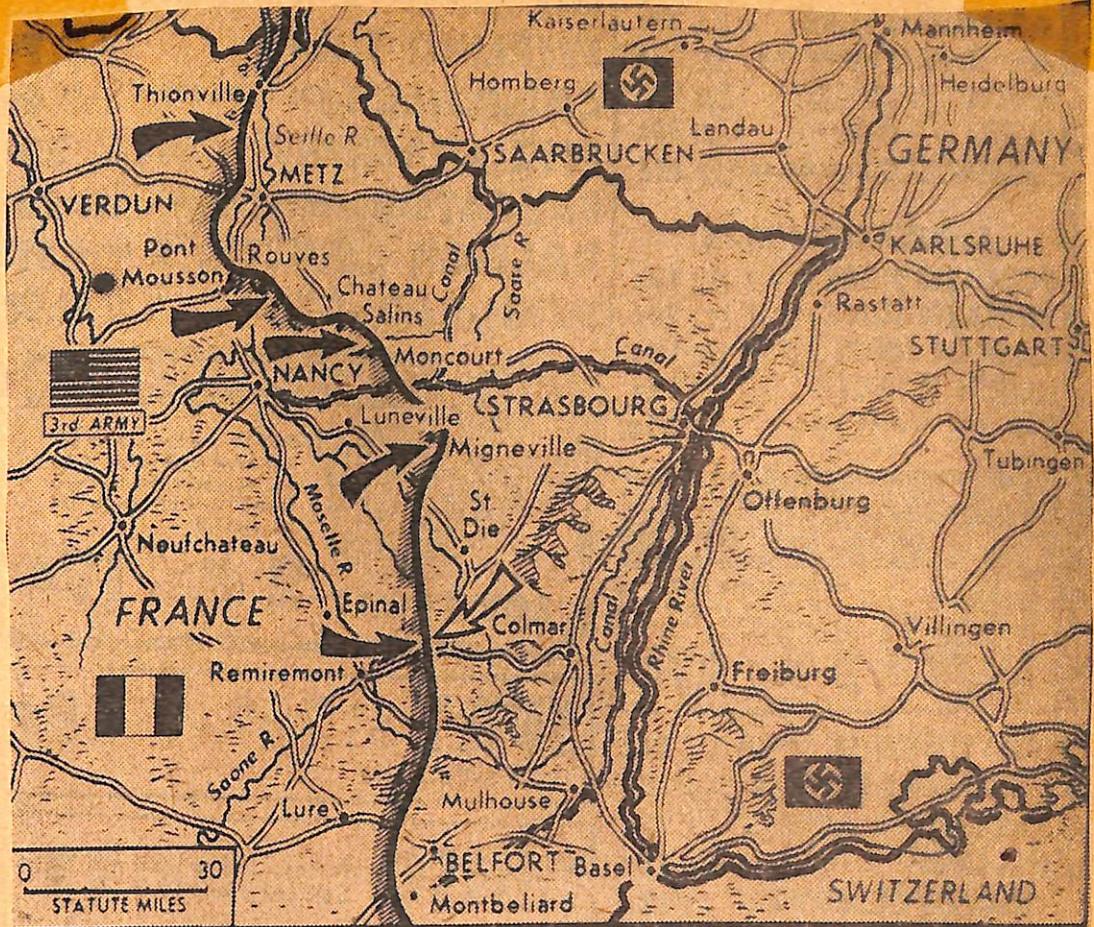
After the bombers loosed 4000 tons of anti-personnel bombs on the sleet-covered German positions, the veteran 90th Division struck for the first time north of Metz.

Berlin Sees Winter Battle On

Commanded by Brig.-Gen. [redacted]



(AP Wirephoto)
WESTERN FRONT ACTION FLARES—Arrows locate American Third Army attacks from the Berg area south to Migne-ville and American First Army gains west of Vossenack on battlefield whose approximate location is indicated by shaded line.



(AP Wirephoto Map)
AMERICANS ATTACK IN FRANCE—The American Third Army attacks north and south of Metz are shown by solid arrows, and the open arrow indicates where German counter-attacks were checked east of Epinal. U. S. troops south of Metz have taken 12 towns including Rouves and Moncourt, and the Americans have freed Migne-ville, southeast of Nancy. Approximate battle front is shown by the shaded line.



(U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo)
TULLY WITH 26TH DIVISION—Traveler Correspondent Andrew Tully (extreme right) interviews fellow Bostonians of the 26th Division during a lull on the muddy battlefield of France.

7 U. S. DIVISIONS SMASH AT SAAR

Patton Hurls Four More Units Into Major Offensive Aimed at Rich Industrial Basin---12 Towns Overrun in Bid to Outflank Metz---Moselle Crossed at Two Points---YD Slogs Ahead



A.P. WIREPHOTO

YANKEES GUARD GERMAN CITY
Looters are warned that they will be shot in this German city where a soldier stands guard to protect civilian property. The Yank is Private First Class Clinton C. Hellingsworth of Isola, Miss.

Losses Light So Far—

Battle for South

Holland Ends

RED ARMY IN NEW
THREAT TO BUDAPEST

New Gains by Yanks

Break Stalemate

on Leyte

BY HOWARD COWAN

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Continued on Page 10—Third Col.

Boston Soldier on Night Guard Brings in Nazi

(Pictures on Page Twenty-three)

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler War Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 23 (Delayed) — November nights out here are long and dark and cold for the line soldier shifting miserably in his slit trench or creeping cautiously over the ruts and holes and scrub brush on patrols in No Man's Land. America is a faraway land that exists only as kind of a blurred dream when the total darkness of war settles on the dirty battle ground.

OUT OF REACH

The men up front, intent 24 hours a day on keeping as comfortable and as safe as possible—both are almost beyond attainment—usually are too busy even to dream of that

TULLY

(Continued on Page Nineteen)

Yanks Mark Nov. 11 On Old Battle Sites

By PIERRE J. HUSS

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, France (INS)—At intervals along this fighting front yesterday, silhouetted against a backdrop of flaming villages and leafless, dying trees, occasional American officers and noncoms stood bareheaded in silent memory to those who died in the first World War.

It was just 26 years ago today that American and German guns boomed their last salvos over the front in this very sector northeast of Nancy. The same villages and towns were in smoking ruins then. The fields where mud-caked doughboys are slogging forward in the age-old way of the infantry then were oozy quagmires, pitted with shellholes. Then, as now, anyone who dropped a rifle lost it in the slime; trucks and tanks sank wheel-deep or bullied their way through like wallowing hogs.

A few of the veterans, mostly grim-visaged officers and noncoms, paused by battered village monuments to give a moment's thought to Nov. 11, 1918. Others wistfully pointed out from a jeep some well-remembered field in which they heard that memorable 11 a. m. bugle blow.

Formal Armistice Day observations were held for the first time since 1939 on various old and new battlefields, including Verdun, the Meuse and the Argonne.

Honoring 14,000 American dead of the Meuse-Argonne campaigns at Romagne, Brig. Gen. Charles R. Doran declared, "We cannot deceive ourselves into believing

that complete victory will be quick or easy."

Gen. Doran, who was wounded 1000 yards from the present cemetery in 1918, continued:

"We have tough fighting ahead. Every one of us will be called upon to redouble our efforts for all-out victory."

Among the active 1918 veterans present in the combat areas are Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Lt. Gen. Patton, and Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the 20th Corps.

(Pictures on Page Twenty-three)

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler War Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN THE RAIN, Nov. 7 (Delayed) — This was election day even along the front. It wasn't much different from other days, but it was a little different. Guys like Pvt. Al Brady of 1 King street, Dorchester, stretched

their arms and legs against the crumpling earthen walls of water-soaked foxholes and threw mud pies to wake up their buddies and yell that back in the States they were about to elect a commander-in-chief.

COULDNT DO MUCH

You could sense among the men, as you made your shambling way through the embracing mud and blinding rain, a feeling that this day was a little different. Nobody had to be reminded that this was election day, but there wasn't much they could do about it except make little jokes and then go back to make their own personal existence a little happier.

Pvt Bill Riordan of 34 Gorham road, Belmont, naturally was more interested in bailing out the nest where his machine gun was placed. Rain water which had crept five inches up the wall of his trench would be wetting the seat of his pants pretty soon and how is a guy going to think clearly about even such a vital issue as demobilization with such an emergency looming deeper by the moment.

And look at SGT. Anthony Perry of 24 Beech street, Cambridge. He was out in a dripping clump of woods struggling through the muck with his patrol. Perry knew we were electing a president, but he'd think about it when he had time.

It wasn't because most of the boys who were eligible already had voted. Sure, they'd done what they could weeks ago on that square of paper, but today was their voting day just the same. A couple of them even wore out of your eyes,

to notice it.

Politics All Wet In YD Foxholes

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

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their arms and legs against the crumpling earthen walls of water-soaked foxholes and threw mud pies to wake up their buddies and yell that back in the States they were about to elect a commander-in-chief.

RAINING IN SHEETS

Guy like Brady and Walt Burke of 23 Forest street, Newton Highlands, and Jack Rosen of 100 Coborne street, Brighton, were more than vaguely aware that today was a big day. But it was raining again, this time in sheets that a high wind picked up and threw around the landscape like a big slap in the face. The boys did what they could to keep partially dry before shooting any breeze about politics.

Then for awhile there was a little talk about Roosevelt and Dewey and a couple of the boys from hot political wards in Boston reminisced quietly about the neighborhood excitement they used to share back in the days when they were "poor civilians." You figured the most wistful guy of the bunch was Master Sgt. Frank J. Brennan of 144 Calumet street, Roxbury, an old timer of 47 summers who used to be an election day runner for Mayor Tobin. But Brennan had too much to do to think about it because the top ranking enlisted man in a battalion is always harassed by a million little details even on election day.

It's hard to put down on paper just what the boys in the Yankee Division did think about today. I

Warscope

By FRANCIS F. KELLOGG

Lt.-Gen. Patton threw three more divisions of his Third Army into the action on both sides of Metz today, in his drive for the Saar, from Cheminot to the Chateau-Salins area. To the 80th, 35th and 26th Infantry Divisions of the 12th Corps he added the Fifth, 19th and an unidentified one from the 20th Corps today. Below the Third Army zone Lt.-Gen. Patch's Seventh Army men were also at-

(Continued on Page Thirty-Seven)

Warscope

(Continued from First Page)

tacking, the two groups capturing at least 16 villages.

Near Aachen the First Army was gradually regaining lost ground.

All of Walcheren island is in Allied hands. South of the Maas Poles blasting their way through concrete defenses were attacking an enemy bridgehead at the southern end of the Moerdijk bridges, destroyed by the retreating foe.

There was snow for the British in Holland, snow for the First Army, and snow and rain in the Vosges.

German broadcasts declared the Allies in the West and Russians in the East were preparing

METZ RAIL LINE CUT, NAZIS RUN FOR COVER OF MAGINOT FORTS

PATTON TANKS

Western Front

Five-Mile Gain Puts Yanks Close to Saar

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 (AP)—American tanks and infantry slashed five miles deeper into the defenses of Metz today, fighting up to the Nied River nine miles east and slightly south of the fortress and breaking across the stream at one point.

While German resistance stiffened, gains of five and seven miles were racked up on this Armistice Day—the fourth day of a drive which might well develop into the last great push on the Western Front.

Lt Gen George S. Patton Jr., celebrating his 59th birthday, had split the German defenders south of the fort-ringed city and had tanks marauding 18 miles from the Saar border near Saarbrucken, where they had cut one of Metz's rail lines by which it is supplied from the east.

Nazis Admit U. S. Gains

(Although there was no armistice on any section of the 450-mile front, the only other major activity reported was on the United States 1st Army sector, where the Doughboys still were slugging it out with the Germans southeast of Aachen in Hurtgen Forest.

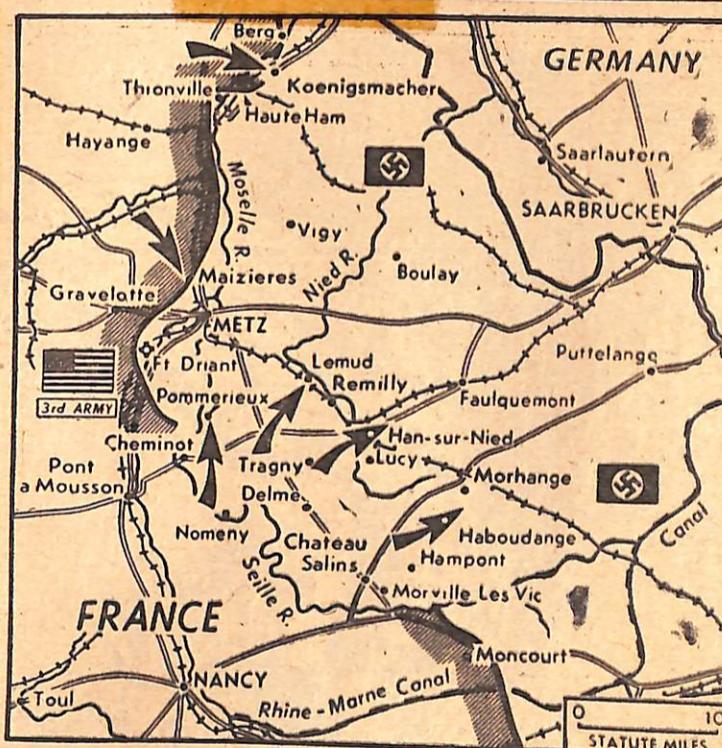
German high command spokesman said Patton "has now engaged about two-thirds of his tank forces on the right wing" and that "here his progress is notable."

German forces cut off from their comrades south of Metz were falling back on the city, and the 5th Infantry was bearing down on Pommerieux, only seven miles from the outskirts.

See EUROPE

Page 4

SLAM AHEAD



YANKS DRIVE ACROSS NIED RIVER—American troops (arrows) captured Hoboudange, crossed the Nied River and swept through Han-sur-Nied, drove to the Nied at Lemud, advanced to near Pommerieux, continued their assault north of Metz and expanded their Moselle River bridgehead in the Koenigmacher area.

Junior Ge Notes Chi

French Child Spied In Region Now Held

By ANDREW T
(Traveler Staff Corr)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN FRANCE, Nov. 13 (Delayed)—Pushing forward on the toughest of all western fronts the Yankee Division soldier found himself today already in a completely German atmosphere.

When his convoy halted in a town like Vic sur Seille, the

SWIFT PATTON PUSH CRUSHES REAR GUARDS

Nied River Crossed
Benestroff in Peril,
Guns Rake 2 Forests

By DREW MIDDLETON
(Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless)

PARIS, Nov. 11—Six divisions of the Third American Army have broken through German rear guards holding the approaches to the Saar and Metz and have cut the main enemy railroad and highway communications with Metz in a day of swift, sure advances.

Attacking on a 20-mile front, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks and infantry smashed from three to five miles eastward to cut the Metz-Saarebourg railroad, cross the Nied river and, striking up the railroad from Nancy, move to within four miles of the vital rail junction of Benestroff.

5 MILES FROM CITY

At the same time, infantry pushing north on Metz and its ring of nine forts advanced to within five miles of the city.

The Germans are getting out as fast as they can. Troops of the 110th and 111th Panzer Grenadier regiments of the 11th Panzer division are withdrawing from the forest of Chateau Salins under a hail of American shells and bombs while 51 guns have been knocked out or captured in the forest of Gremency.

The main German forces have not yet been encountered but there is every sign that the covering forces left by Field Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz to screen the Maginot line have been broken and are now withdrawing onto the line itself.

The Third Army had captured 2440 German prisoners up to midnight last night. The number points to the small number of German troops left to guard areas.

DIVISIONS NAMED

The Four and Sixth American armored divisions are spearheading a drive east of the Seille river and the 26th, 35th, 80th and Fifth Infantry divisions are fighting in the same area. Further north the 90th and 95th divisions are fighting around Metz and to the north of the fortress.

The two German divisions thus far identified are among the best enemy units on that sector, the 11th Panzer division, two of whose panzer grenadier regiments have been encountered in the Chateau Salins forest, and the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division. Both were in action in Normandy, where the 17th fought at Carentan and the 11th between Caen and Caumont.

The Third Army's offensive failed to make headway only in the south

was (Continued on Page Ten)

That building with its front torn off by shell fire used to be the local bierstube—saloon—and per-

TULLY

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Patton's Tanks Gain Four Miles in Snowstorm

Cut Saar Railway; 26th Halts 2 Nazi Attacks

MacArthur Troops Win Hills Dominating Ormoc



WIRE AP PHOTO

FIRST SNOW ON WESTERN FRONT—Pvt George Demiston kneels in the nine-inch fall of snow to examine his mortar on a sector of the German front.

NOVEMBER 13, 1944

Four Dorchester Soldiers In YD Meet Andy Tully

Augustus "Three Guns" Sullivan, Field, Dayton, O., after serving overseas for two years with the Army Air Force, and Lt. (j.g.) Robert, in the Merchant Marine. His wife, Mrs. Susan Caswell, is teaching school in Brimfield.

Staff Sgt. Danny Cocomazzi, 24, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cocomazzi of 693 Dudley street, Dorchester. He is a graduate of Mechanic Arts High school and has been in the Army four years. He has a brother, Cpl. John, serving with the Marines in Hawaii.

BROTHERS IN SERVICE

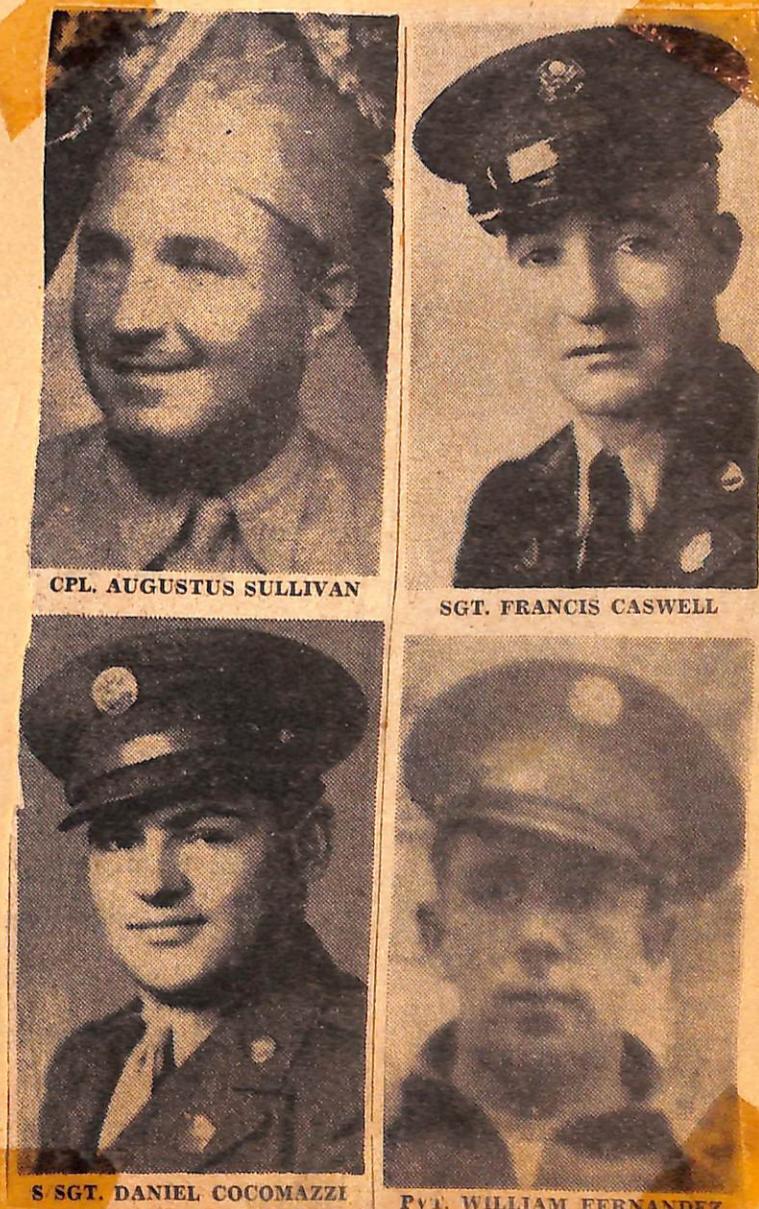
Pvt. William Fernandez, 28, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Fernandez of 922 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester. His brother, Sgt. Joseph, is in the Army in Texas, and his wife, Violet, and son, Edward, 2, live with his parents. He was employed as a truck driver with a Boston beverage company before enlisting.

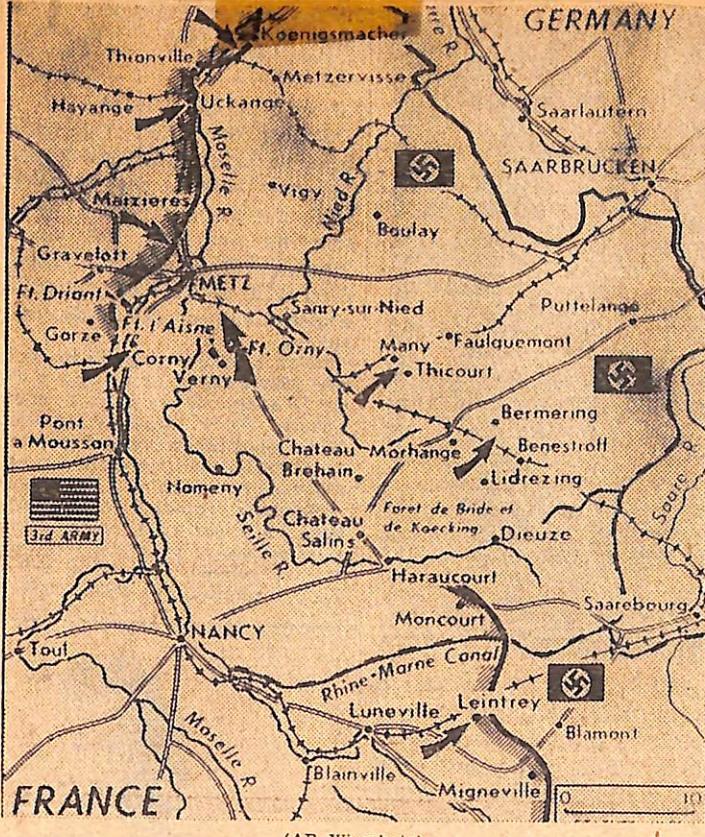
Sgt. Francis Caswell of 72 Glendale street, Dorchester, has two brothers in the service — Lt. - Col. Harry, now stationed at Wright

26th Division Stops Nazis

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS and a half to Haraucourt, five miles southeast of Chateau-Salins. **ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**, Paris, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Germans attempted two counterattacks on Lt Gen George S. Patton's right flank today, but the 26th Division stopped them cold, then lashed out with an attack of its own, pushing a mile

The 26th kept pace with the 4th Armored, and its 328th Infantry under Col Ben R. Jacobs of Whitewater, Mont., took Haraucourt and gained one and a half miles, reaching points 20 miles northeast of Nancy.





AMERICANS NEAR METZ—Arrows show American drives reported today, including the capture of Fort Orny and an advance to within 3½ miles southeast of Metz. Shaded line approximate battle front in relatively stable areas.

Yanks Storm Metz Take Second Fort

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UP)—Fort Yser, the second of nine great forts girdling Metz, fell today to American troops driving up from the south through bone-chilling rain to within 3½ miles of Metz while other units launched a frontal assault four miles west of the city.

METZ WEDGE DEEPENED

A regimental combat team of the 15th Division of Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army smashed northward from Verny through the village of Orny and on about a mile northwest to seize the Yser fortress group.

Earlier front dispatches identified the captured fort only as a major one in the Orny area, and headquarters sources subsequently identified it by name as Fort Yser.

As Maj.-Gen. Stafford L. Irwin's assault forces drove the wedge deeper into the Metz fortifications, other Third Army troops battered forward against sporadic counter-thrusts all along the line.

The Doughboys were advancing in driving rain and over soggy fields that clogged their boots and the treads of their vehicles. They

had neither sufficient road support nor artillery observation, since visibility was 100 yards.

Early reports did not say whether the Yanks encountered opposition at Fort Yser and its surrounding casemates. But there was speculation at headquarters that it fell as easily as L'Aisne in the Verny area to the south did yesterday, with the Nazis apparently falling back into the inner core of Metz defenses.

In a concerted action, Maj.-Gen. Harry Twaddle's 95th Infantry Division attacked the outer defenses in the area of Chatel St. Germain, about four miles west of Metz.

Early reports said they were

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Twenty-one)

26TH MAKES GAINS

Southeast of Metz the Germans attempted at least 15 small-scale counter-attacks, but in each case were thrown back to their initial positions. Tanks of the Sixth Armored Division operating in the Vittoncourt area 12 miles southeast of Metz gained a mile yesterday while the 26th Division advanced two miles on a six-mile front two miles north of Dieuze.

At Chateau Voue, 22 miles northeast of Nancy, the 26th Division not only repelled a counter-attack, but resumed the offensive itself and advanced two miles.

Lt.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh Army on the southern flank of the Third Army advanced as much as two miles in an intensified assault east of Lunéville, capturing Leintrey, just south of the Lunéville-Sarrebourg railway and within 16 miles southwest of Sarrebourg itself.

Hub YD Gunner Tank Destroyer

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THIRD ARMY ON THE MOSELLE FRONT, Nov. 12 (Delayed)—Around here the boys know the answer to the frequent civilian query: "Who in hell's fighting this war, anyway?"

The boys know that this brawl, like all the others ever fought by Americans, is being fought by a polyglot bunch of Americanized

(Continued on Page Twenty-five)



PFC. KENNETH OHRENBERGER

Pfc. Ohrenberger Was Student at B. U.

Pfc. Kenneth H. Ohrenberger, 20 mentioned in Andy Tully's story today, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Ohrenberger of 68 Granite avenue, Dorchester.

He graduated from High School of Commerce in 1941 and had attended Boston University School of Business Administration for two years when inducted into service April 9, 1943. He went overseas Aug. 26 of this year. At the time he was killed in action in France he was a member of Company A, 104th Infantry, of the 26th Division.

A memorial service was held Sunday for Pfc. Ohrenberger at the First Baptist Church, Dorchester.

Brockton YD Man Wins Bronze Star

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN FRANCE, Nov. 22 (Delayed)—Sgt. Edward J. Zabloski, 5 Rainville street, Brockton, today was awarded Bronze Star Medal by Maj.-Gen. Willards Paul for "meritorious action in combat."

Zabloski volunteered to go to the aid of a wounded officer during a heavy enemy artillery and mortar barrage. Disregarding personal safety, he edged forward 100 yards, gave first aid and dragged the officer back to safety. Zabloski is a member of Company G, 328th Regiment.

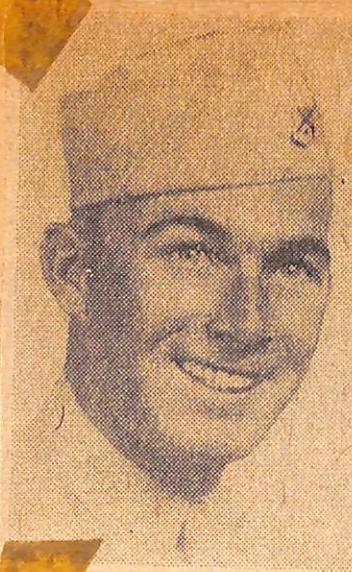
YD Wisecracks On Way to Front

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOVE, Nov. 14 (Delayed)—The troops were moving like the line now. They had gone as far as they safely could in trucks, and the enemy guns sounded ahead. They ladled themselves out of the huge open vans and stamped their feet on the ground and adjusted their rifles and packs, busy with the little actions of men who have ridden far and who are cramped and cold.

Staff Sgt. Jake Davis of 55 West TULLY

(Continued on Page Twenty-seven)



PVT. HENRY F. CANTY



S/Sgt. EDWARD D. CANTY

West Roxbury Cantys Followers Of Andy Tully

One of Traveler correspondent Andrew Tully's faithful followers is J. Paul Carty of 12 Colbert street, West Roxbury. Two of his sons are with the 101st Infantry, 26th Regiment, in Germany, the famous Yankee Division which Tully is following.

There are six Carty boys and a sister who are in uniform now. In the South Pacific are three of the family, T/5 J. Paul Carty, Jr., a Commando with the U. S. Engineers, George D. Carty, storekeeper second class, and Charles A., seaman first class, the latter two both with the Navy. The youngest

brother, also with the Navy, is on Atlantic duty, and Claire Marie Carty has just joined the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

The Carty representatives with the Yankee Division are S/Sgt. Edward D. and Pvt. Henry F. Carty. Henry recently wrote home that his brother had received the Combat Infantryman Badge, and had been visited by Paul G. Kirk, former Massachusetts superior court judge, and now AMG commissioner. S/Sgt. Edward Carty was aide to Kirk when he was a colonel with the Yankee Division.

S/Sgt. Carty is married to the former Louise Hanley of Brighton and they have a baby daughter, Virginia.

Tragedy Hits Carty Family, One Fighting Son 'Missing'

A flood of congratulatory letters and calls came to Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Carty of 12 Colbert street, West Roxbury, after the Traveler published an account of their six sons and a daughter in service. People were still phoning last night when a telegram came telling them their son Henry is missing in action.

Pfc. Henry F. and S/Sgt. Edward D. Carty are members of the Yankee Division, whose activities at home follow through articles by Traveler Correspondent Andrew Tully.

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS

"There were hundreds of letters," says Henry's father. "They came from Greenfield, Pittsfield, Worcester, Fall River, Fitchburg, from all over the state. Among the letters was a fine one from George R. Farnum of Boston, former assistant

United States attorney-general, who wrote of the spirit of the American family that sent seven children to war."

A premonition of tragedy appeared between the lines of the last letter from Henry's brother, Eddie, also with the Yankee division. "Eddie wrote Oct. 31," his father says, "and for the first time he made no mention of his brother."

Henry, 25 years old and a graduate well known as an athlete before he and Eddie enlisted together on March 9, 1941. He was named All-Interscholastic pitcher after he of the Roslindale High School, was pitched Roslindale High School to the first championship in the history of suburban schools in 1937. He pitched for Falmouth in the Cape league, played baseball with independent teams, and won a New Hampshire golf championship.

Besides Henry and Eddie, with the 101st Infantry of the Yankee Division, there are five Cantys in service. In the Pacific are T-5 J. Paul, Jr., a Commando with the engineers, and George D., storekeeper second class, and Charles A. Carty, seaman first class, both with the Navy. The youngest brother in service is Bobby, 18, on Atlantic duty with the Navy. A sister, Claire Marie, has just joined the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

One of 12 children, Henry also has two sisters living in Scituate, Mrs. Helen E. Keleher and Mrs. Mae F. Cusick; two others, Mrs. Harold Boynton of Roslindale, and Miss Joan Paula Carty, 13, a student at St. Thomas' parochial school, Jamaica Plain; and another brother, Harold of Winthrop, foreman in the state highway department.

'Me and Ike' Individualists, Soft-Hatted Tully Proclaims

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON THE MOVE, Nov. 15 (Delayed)—"Me and Ike" is what I say after today.

I mean that while others may bow under regulations, 'me and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower', supreme commander of the Allied Armies in the European theatre, go our sweet non-conforming way.

EVERYBODY ON TOES

I was sitting around the headquarters of the YD's Maj.-Gen. Willard S. Paul of Shrewsbury this afternoon when who should

pop in but Ike. Everybody saluted and looked smart and I made a mental vow hereafter to shave every morning. But Ike made everybody comfortable by acting as if he wasn't supreme commander.

GEN. IKE

(Continued on Page Five)

Gen. Ike

(Continued from First Page)

Then I got busy taking note of things so I could remember later what the supreme commander looked like on such a momentous occasion. By golly, I made the discovery of my life. Ike was not wearing a helmet. He had on a smart garrison cap just like mine, except that mine isn't smart.

PATTON FAVORS HELMETS

Well, sir, that's life. 'Me and Ike,' as it were, both up at the front and neither one of us wearing a helmet. Just a couple of individualists.

Funny thing about it is that Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the Third Army's commander, was there, too, and Gen. Patton is fussy about helmets; makes everybody wear one. So when Gen. Patton's around I generally try to hide my garrison cap behind me and then kind of back out of the door when I leave.

But that didn't bother Ike, at all, at all. He even kept his cap on all the while he talked to Gen. Paul and told him what a good job the 26th has been doing. That guy Ike is a brave man and don't let anybody kid you.

As for me, I'm happy. I'd been kind of worried since I came over here because unlike most correspondents I wasn't calling a single general, not even a brigadier, by his first name. In fact, I'd only met about three of them and they all seemed strangely unimpressed and definitely not inclined to ask my advice on tactical matters. Sort of a failure at this war corresponding, I figured.

But not after today. The other boys at press camp can have their little lunches with major generals and their three-minute chats with lieutenant-generals. Me? I've discovered a bond between me and the BIG boss.

Infantry Pace Set by YD in Vosges Hills

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Reporter)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ON

THE MOVE, Nov. 15 (Delayed)—

The Yankee Division today swept into the fortified town of Marsal, 2 miles northeast of Nancy, as its new attack on dug-in German positions went into its second week.

Through a storm of 105 howitzer

TULLY

Continued on Page Thirty-one)

3 More Metz Forts Fall as Patton's Men Advance

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UP)—American forces captured three more forts in a battering ram advance through the suburbs to within a little more than a mile of doomed Metz today, while the British 2d Army in Holland hurled the Germans back on their last defense line west of the Nazi frontier.

"It appeared almost time to write 'finish' to the great battle of Metz," the United Press war correspondent, Robert Richards, reported from the American front.

The German Transocean Agency, paving the way for the abandonment of Metz, said the evacuation of civilians from the fortress city began several days ago.

Altogether, four Allied armies were on the march to the east along the 275-mile snow-swept front line from Venlo in southeast Holland to the Belfort Gap through the Vosges Mountains in eastern France.

Western Front

Continued on Page 3

YANKS DOOM METZ TAKE MORE FORTS

26th Division Mentioned
on Page 8.

ZURICH, Nov. 15 (UP)—Travelers from Germany said today that the Gestapo publicly hanged 21 persons in Cologne yesterday after some inhabitants of the heavily bombed Rhineland city came out openly against Germany continuing the war.

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UP)—American forces captured three more forts in a battering ram advance through the suburbs to within a little more than a mile of doomed Metz today, while the British Second Army in Holland hurled the Germans back on their last defense line west of the Nazi frontier.

END OF METZ BATTLE NEAR

"It appeared almost time to write ~~finish~~ to the great battle of Metz," United Press Correspondent Robert Richards reported from the American front.

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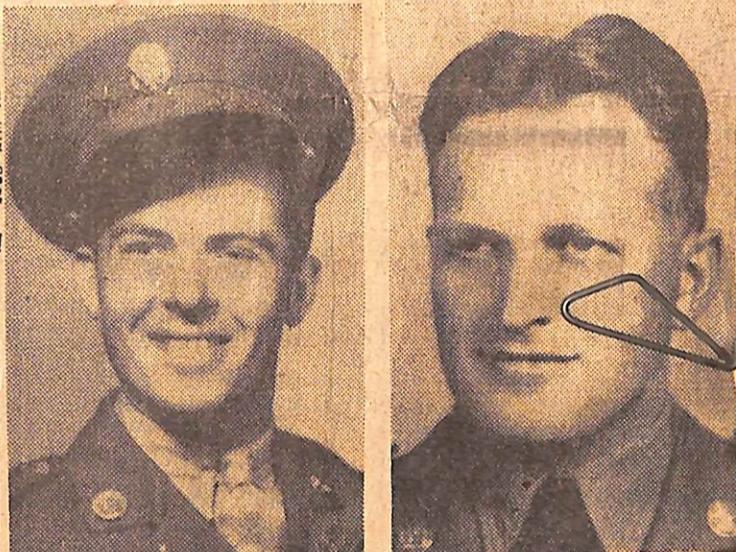
Altogether, four Allied armies were on the march to the east along the 275-mile snow-swept front from Venlo in southeast Holland to the Belfort gap through the Vosges mountains in eastern France.

Nowhere was more than moderate resistance encountered. The Germans appeared to be withdrawing all along the line to conserve their dwindling manpower until they could fight along a line more to their liking, probably on the east bank of the Rhine.

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Eight)

YD Guns Blast Path for Advance



PFC. CHARLES DUKAS SGT. L. F. REYNOLDS
Boston Men Prove Experts Behind
Artillery on the Western Front

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, 18 MILES FROM GERMANY, Nov. 20 (Delayed)—"Nobody ever writes anything about the artillery," the little sergeant told me as our jeep came to a stop in the muddy field where a battery of 105s was bellowing.

I suppose he's right. The average news story about front line activities generally either deals with an armored break through or the slow heartbreakingly inch-by-inch ad-

vance of the dogged foot soldier. Maybe there'll be a paragraph or two about the artillery barrage which preceded the attack, but seldom is there a story based entirely on the man who rips a lanyard or takes a sight.

Yet our artillery is doing one of the most magnificent jobs of the war. Sure it's the armor that pierces the enemy lines and sure

TULLY

(Continued on Page Three)

been the ~~the~~ east. Then there had ~~the~~ been the sustained support which ~~the~~ NOBODY LOAFING Foley was too busy working to

Life in Cellar Now Routine Of YD Officer

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, Nearing Germany, Nov. 21 — The command post of the Yankee Division's 104th regiment is reached by bouncing and skidding along a winding dirt road full of shell holes and oozing mud at every pore. The road is narrow, and when your jeep meets a tank or a big truck it takes skillful maneuvering by your driver to keep the little vehicle out of the hog wallow that is the road's shoulder.

En route you pass several batteries of our artillery, some of them banging away just to keep the foe on his toes. More guns, mud-splattered and ugly, are being set

TULLY

(Continued on Page Eight)

PATTON'S MEN ENTER METZ

Nazis Unable to Check Yanks Near Aachen

U. S. First Knifes to Within 25 Miles of Rhine

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—American 3d Army infantry entered the besieged French fortress city of Metz from both the north and south today and mechanized cavalry patrols 26 miles to the northeast punched into the Reich near Perl in the corner where the German, French and Luxembourg borders join.

These operations were two of a series of advances scored by Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower's six Allied armies driving toward the Rhine along the 400-mile western front.

On the 13-mile-wide front east ad northeast of Aachen the Germans were unable to check the momentum of the massive drive by the American 1st and 9th Armies toward Cologne and the industrial Ruhr.

United States 1st Army units, slamming through a breach east of Stolberg, were reported to have driven through stubborn resistance to within 25 miles of the Rhine, but official secrecy blanked detailed information from the front.

In the shadow of the Swiss Alps, French Colonials punched well into the 15-mile wide Belfort Gap and were within five miles of its narrowest part at Belfort.

The six Allied Armies swelled to a fighting force of 1,250,000 men with a similar number in reserve, were attacking German lines believed held by less than 500,000 troops.

The Germans were putting up their stiffest fight against the American 1st and 9th Armies slugging their way for the third day toward the Roer River, the first natural barrier before the Rhine.

Fighter-bombers, supporting the

ground operations on all sectors of the front, bombed and strafed the enemy from Duren in the Aachen area to Colmar and Mulhouse in the south.

At the northern end of the Allied line the British 2d Army in its sweep through the Maas River bulge in southeastern Holland established another bridgehead across the Zijl Canal, advanced its previous crossing and captured Beringen, 2½ miles southeast of Meijel. The British rapidly were developing a threat to the Dutch border city and communications hub of Venlo, nine miles to the east.

Farther south the British mopped up remaining pockets of enemy troops and completed their firm hold on the Maas front facing Roermond, like Venlo a getaway city to Germany. n

American Forces Fighting Germany

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—These are the American Army forces engaged against Germany, as recapitulated today by Yank, the Army weekly:

Twelfth Army group, Lt Gen Omar N. Bradley.

Sixth Army group, Lt Gen Jacob Devers.

ARMIES

First, Lt Gen Courtney H. Hodges.
Third, Lt Gen George S. Patton Jr.
Seventh, Lt Gen Alexander M. Patch.

Ninth, Lt Gen William H. Simpson.

First Airborne, Lt Gen Lewis H. Brereton.

CORPS

Fifth, Commander unannounced.

Sixth, Maj Gen Lucian K. Truscott Jr.

Seventh, Maj Gen Lawton Collins.
Eighth, Maj Gen Troy H. Middleton.

Twelfth, Maj Gen Manton S. Eddy.
Fifteenth, Maj Gen Wade H. Haislip.

Nineteenth, Maj Gen Raymond S. McLain.

Twenty-first, Maj Gen Walton H. Walker.

AIRBORNE DIVISIONS

82d, Brig Gen James N. Gavin.
101st, Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor.

ARMORED DIVISIONS

Second, Maj Gen E. N. Harmon.
Third, Maj Gen Maurice Rose.

Fourth, Maj Gen John S. Wood.

Fifth, commander unannounced.

Sixth, Maj Gen Robert W. Grown.

Seventh, commander unannounced.

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

First, Maj Gen Clarence H. Huebner.

Second, Maj Gen Walter M. Robertson.

Third, Maj Gen John W. O'Daniel.

Fourth, Maj Gen Raymond O. Barton.

Fifth, commander unannounced.

Eighth, Maj Gen Donald A. Stroh.

Ninth, commander unannounced.

26th, Maj Gen Willard Paul.

28th, Maj Gen Norman D. Cota.

29th, Maj Gen Charles H. Gerhardt.

30th, commander unannounced.

35th, Maj Gen Paul W. Baade.

36th, Maj Gen John E. Dahlquist.

45th, Maj Gen William W. Eagles.

79th, Maj Gen Ira T. Wyche.

80th, commander unannounced.

83d, Maj Gen Robert C. Macon.

90th, Brig Gen James A. Van Fleet.

These are all that have been announced by the War Department

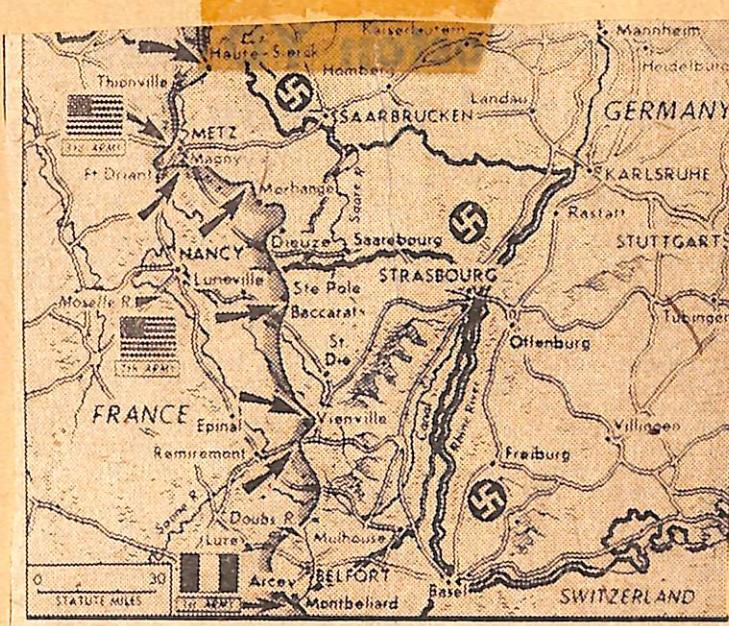
and therefore the only ones that can be mentioned.

PATTON CONTINUE

Yanks to North Drive 3 Miles



WITH YANKEE DIVISION—Lt. Col. Daniel J. Murphy, 37, of 4 Grove street, Natick, who was mentioned recently in a story by Andrew Tully, Traveler correspondent attached to the Yankee Division. In Col. Murphy's regiment is his nephew, Pvt. John Murphy, also of 4 Grove street, Natick. Col. Murphy was attached to the adjutant general's office at the State House before entering service.



YANKS DRIVE ON METZ—American Third Army troops today were closing in on Metz, while in a new offensive to the south, French First Army forces captured Arcey in a drive on Belfort. Shaded line is approximate battle front. The YD Division is near Dieuze.

BULLETIN (Latest)

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The American First and Ninth Armies opened heavy attacks in Germany today.

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Nov. 16 (UP)—Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army forces tightened their siege arc with a three-mile advance to within a mile and a half north of Metz today, but German counter-attacks south and west of the city drove other units from Peltre and Fort Hubert.

GAP CLOSING

(A British broadcast heard by CBS said American troops were within three-quarters of a mile of the outskirts of Metz.)

Though the counter-thrusts wedged into their spearheads, the Americans were within a little more than a mile of Metz from the south, and within a mile and a half in to a mile and three-quarters from the fortress city from the west. The German gap east of Metz was reduced to six miles by other advances.

The setbacks were considered no more than temporary and the fall of Metz in battle for the first time in its history still was believed

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Twenty-eight)

German Youth Admits Defeat Is Near; Older Soldiers Long Ago Lost Hope

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

A TWENTY SIXTH DIVISION PRISONER OF WAR CAGE, Nov. 22 (Delayed)—The stock phrase of the war that the German youth has become so indoctrinated with the Nazi philosophy that he will never accept defeat took a bad beating today at the hands of a couple of prime examples from Hitler's kindergarten.

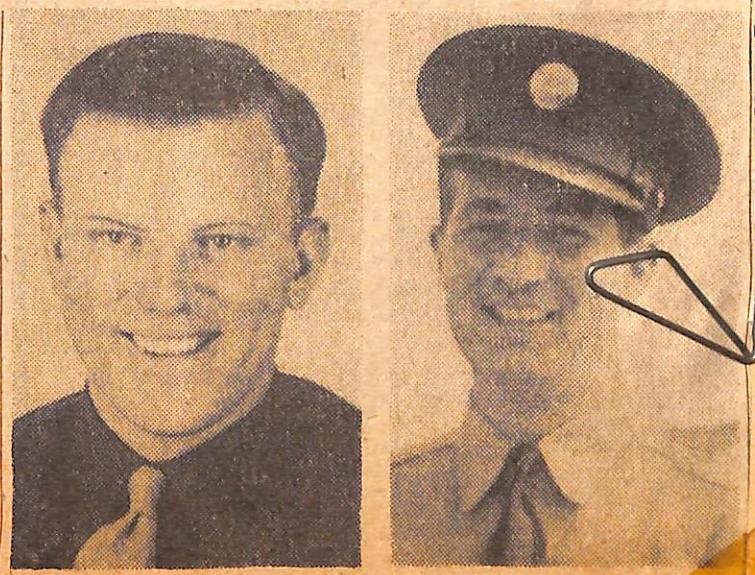
Peter is 17, Gerhardt is 21, both have been exposed since the so-called age of reason to their Fuehrer's mad-dog teachings, yet both of them told me through an interpreter that they believed Germany already had lost the war and that the Reich's cause was hopeless.

OFFICERS STILL FANATICAL

Not only that, but they were astonished to think that the ques-

TULLY

(Continued on Page Eight)



SGT. KNUTE HELM
Wellesley

CPL. JOSEPH ROMANO
Watertown

Patton's 'Free Press' Policy Vindicated Despite Critics

UBACH, Germany, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's policy of a "free press" has been vindicated with the fall of Metz.

Last September the commander of the U. S. Third Army, after conferring with Gens. Eisenhower and George C. Marshall, ordered the name of every division, every unit and every commander on his front be released every day for publication.

It meant that if a certain division took a city, correspondents could

say, for instance, that the 13th regiment from the 12th division commanded by John Doe had done the job.

Conservative commanders predicted dire results, but Patton's theory was that the men doing the fighting liked to read what their division had accomplished. He believed gains in morale more than offset the fact that the Germans learned which unit was where.

Patton maintained the enemy acquired that knowledge anyway within 12 hours after a battle starts.

NOVEMBER 30, 1944

YD

(Continued from First Page)

Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commander of the 12th Corps, of which the YD is a part.

Gen. Eddy praised the Yankee Division for its "skill and gallantry" and its "high courage and constant aggressiveness," in a commendation delivered to the Twenty-Sixth's commanding officer, Maj.-Gen. Willard S. Paul of Shrewsbury.

The commendation follows: "My dear Gen. Paul: When I tell you that some of the bitterest fighting of our entière front during the last three weeks has taken place in your zone, I tell you nothing that you and the Twenty-Sixth Infantry Division do not already know. Some of you may not know, however, that your skill and gallantry in your first major engagements have won the respect and admiration of the whole Twelfth Corps, and even, I feel sure, of the German troops facing you.

"Some of Germany's finest fighting forces are on your front, including the tough and tested Eleventh Panzer Division. I can give no higher compliment to your division than to assure you that if these



(AP Wirephoto)
MAJ.-GEN. W. S. PAUL

YD Wins High Praise for Its 'Skill, Gallantry'

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent)
WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 27 (Delayed)—The Army relaxed its stiffness of phrase today in a high tribute paid the Twenty-Sixth Division by Maj.-

YD
(Continued on Page Two)

battle-tried German troops expected to deal easily with a new and untried American division they have received one of the great surprises of their careers. The remarkable

speed with which your fighting troops have acquired the spirit of veterans deserves commendation

second only to the high courage and constant aggressiveness with which you have battled across Lorraine."

YD Eats Turkey As Guns Growl

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Nov. 23—Standing up in a muddy barnyard littered with dead cows and sheep, or huddled in a frontline foxhole with water seeping through the seat of his pants, the Yankee Division soldier ate his Thanksgiving turkey today without calling a halt to the war.

Sometimes the smell held in the air by an all-day drizzle was not appetizing. Sometimes you had to lay low for a half-hour interlude.

TULLY

(Continued on Page Three)

mos containers by those valiant kitchen helpers.

You meet Pvt. Joe Spadano of 25 Winthrop street, Hyde Park, just back from a message-carrying mission to a line company. He was full of turkey. So were Pvt. Francis Garber of 36 Church street, Belmont; Pvt. Pete Drevinsky of Middleboro, who used to mow the lawn for Neal O'Neil.

Y.-D. Boys Ate Turkey With Truck Fenders for Tables

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, Nov. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Damp, mud-stained soldiers in the United States 3d Army's forward areas got their turkey today, with practically all of the traditional trimmings, but with a minimum of ceremony.

Cpl Timmy Butters, 21 Market st., Plymouth, Mass., whose home is right in the cradle of Thanksgiving and 300 yards from the famous rock, gave this expert opinion on the dinner served up by the cooks of his company of 150th Engineers, attached to the 4th Armored Division:

"This is plenty OK and we even have Cape Cod cranberries. I'm demolishing mine—and a second plate, too."

Pfc Theodore Lodi, another authority from 24 Cherry st., Plymouth, added, "These cooks of ours did a solid job—even if they aren't from Massachusetts."

Some soldiers used fenders of trucks as a festive board. Most dinners were at noontime, but one group of the 26th "Yankee" Division command post ate theirs at 2:30 p. m.

Lt Wesley Tresch of Bordentown,

Turkey
Continued on Page 28

N. J., explained, "This place was too hot for kitchens until just a little while ago, so they cooked the turkeys farther back and just brought them in."

Only the men actually fighting or in the foremost posts where hot meals could not be carried actually had to go without the traditional bird and most of them were to get theirs later in the day or tomorrow when relieved.

Many like Pfc George Harris, of 26 Montrose st., Somerville, Mass., ate their turkey beside foxholes dug in around their artillery positions.

The 26th Division won its nickname in World War I when it was almost a 100 percent New England outfit. Now it has many men from all parts of the nation but its 101st Regiment still is predominantly from Massachusetts. Its first battalion is commanded by Lt Col Lawrence Kirk, 27 Sargent st., Newton, Mass.

Turkey

Continued on Page 28

YD Boys Eat Turkey While Guns Boom

Traditional Dinner Even in Front Line

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Nov. 23 (Delayed)—Standing up in a muddy barnyard littered with dead cows and sheep, or huddled in a frontline foxhole with water seeping through the seat of his pants, the Yankee Division soldier ate his Thanksgiving turkey today without calling a halt to the war.

ALL-DAY DRIZZLE

Sometimes the smell held in the air by an all-day drizzle was not appetizing. Sometimes you had to

TULLY
(Continued on Page Twenty-nine)

TURKEY

Continued from the First Page

Kirk's battalion had fought its way into Lohr and pushed two companies across a small stream and into Insbiller, a mile beyond Lohr. But the stream which normally is about 40 feet wide was swollen to 70 or more and so deep the men had to swim it with their equipment.

An ammunition platoon under Lt Sam Raymond (address unavailable) loaded a truck with doors, shutters and odd bits of lumber and drove back to the stream.

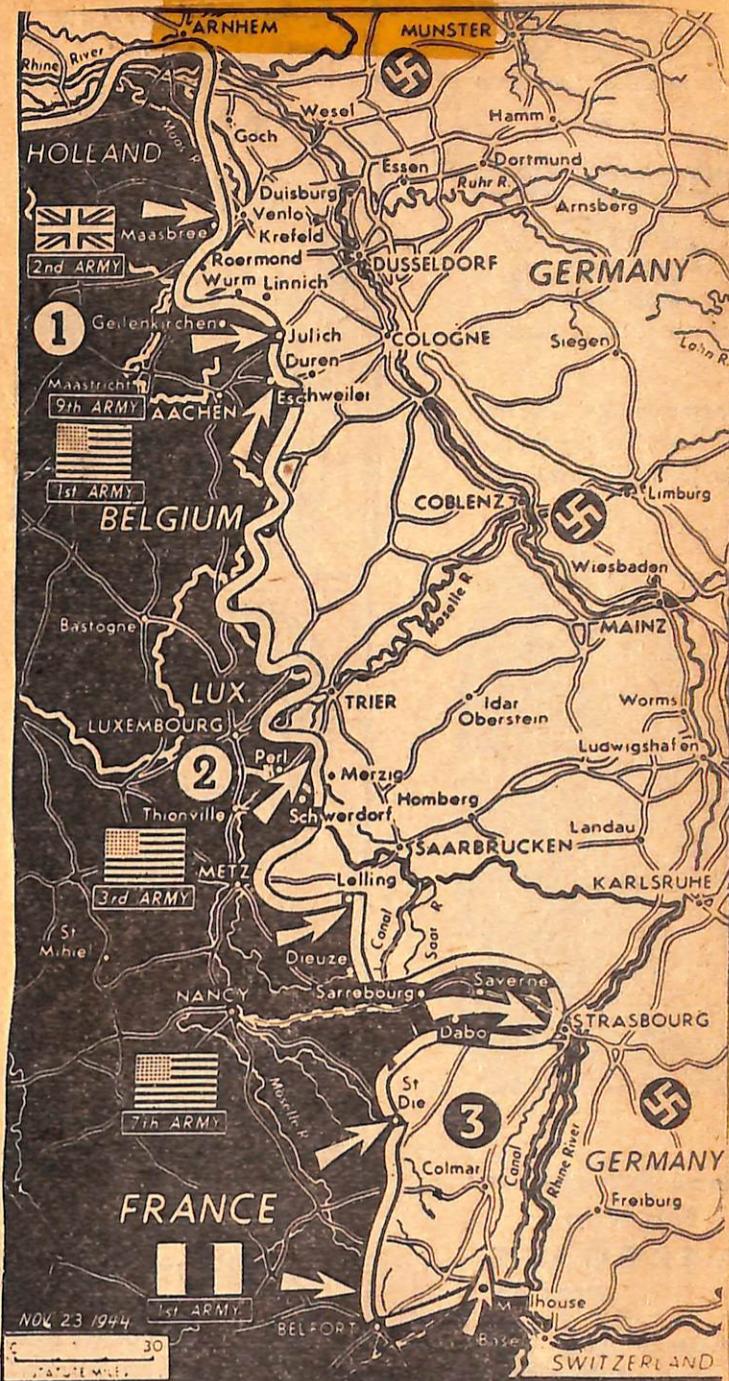
Using two poles as a base and nailing the shutters atop them, Raymond and his platoon built a footbridge across which some ammunition was passed by a human chain and hand-carried to the front.

Then Raymond's crew improvised a wooden vehicle bridge.

"It was pretty hot there and one shell which the artillery said was a 210-mm went right through the bridge, but didn't explode until it was under the water. That saved us. Others landed in the thick mud and that seemed to help us, too, blanketing the explosion," Raymond said.

Enough jeeps rolled across to supply the isolated companies and avert a withdrawal, which already had been actually ordered.

Through it all the young supply officer shuttled busily back and forth between Lohr and Insbiller while both towns were being panted almost continuously by artillery and many good soldiers were spending most of the time in cellars.



ALLIES GAIN ON WESTERN FRONT—Offensives in three sectors show (1) British and American troops near Venlo and Julich. In the center (2) the U. S. Third Army was 15 miles from Strasbourg. In the south (3) French tanks broke into Strasbourg and pinned a force of Germans against the Rhine.

Tully Vulnerable In Bridge Game

But Nazis Fail to Trump as Reporter Makes Bid Over 2 Spans Under Fire

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

A 26TH DIVISION BATTALION, COMMAND POST, Nov. 27 (Delayed)—The lieutenant at the 328th Regiments command post told us "If you're going up to the Second Battalion, drive like a bat out of Hell when you cross those two treadway bridges, because Jerry is dropping mortar shells at everything he sees."

You wish people wouldn't tell you

TULLY
(Continued on Page Nine)

Y-D Proves Its Mettle

Up Against "Tanglefoot" Tactics Captures 54 Towns in 50 Days; 2000 Nazi Dead; 1930 Prisoners

By CARLYLE HOLT

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, 3D ARMY, Nov. 28—Yesterday this Division completed 50 days' combat service, and 18 during the current



offensive of the 3d United States Army. In that time, the Division has advanced a maximum of 25 miles and has generally pushed its front forward about 20 miles. It has faced three German divisions, two of infantry and one panzer.

These divisions have been badly cut up and the panzer division nearly destroyed.

In the last 50 days, the Division has captured 54 French towns, not including those localities described by Russians as inhabited places. It has also taken 1930 prisoners, and official estimates place German dead at another 2000.

The official commendation sent by Maj Gen M. S. Eddy, commander of the 12th Corps, must already have been published in Boston. This commendation proves that the 26th has won its place among the hard-bitten infantry outfits of our Armies, without any loss of time in doing so. Better proof of the fighting

quality of this Division is the fact that more than 200 of its members have been cited for decorations, including four distinguished service crosses, 145 bronze stars, 37 silver stars and three soldiers' medals.

Casualties Heavy

Casualties have not been light. Describing the drive of this division without the aid of a map is difficult, because, to understand it, you need to see how woods and hills are located and how, by changing direction here and there, a division kept flanking the Germans out of positions which would have been costly to attack frontally.

See HOLT

Page 5

Attleboro Outfit Holds YD Outpost

Tully Visits Company I, 101st Regt., And Hears Story of Sgt. Walt Young

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler War Correspondent

A FRONT LINE COMMAND POST IN FRANCE, Nov. 29 (Delayed).—When you get up as far as a company command post you stop, because the only thing ahead is the enemy. You've already gone through the division and regimental and battalion command posts and it is at best a kind of naked feeling to know that you've reached the farthest advance of an outfit's formal outposts.

PATROL ACTIVITY

Most of the business of Company I of the Division's 101st Regiment was patrol activity today. However, as our jeep labored in the mud of a winding road through apple orchards and dwarf vineyards and into the little town where the company was camped I heard only occasional firing. Off to our right in

a little draw made of the incising of two low hills some Yank banged spasmodically. The anti-tank guns set up to cover the town and a bridge leading into it seemed to our left at the edge of the town and we stopped to pass the time of day with the lounging gunners.

There were 10 Bay Staters in the group, engaged in a variety of little tasks from brewing coffee in a huge tin can over an open fire to sewing a rip in a pair of pants.

There isn't much you can say

TULLY
(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Abroad

Germans Thought We Were Digging In for Winter

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The winter offensive in the west gains weight, stride and shape as four American armies, flanked by the British in the north and the French in the south, strike together on a front extending from the lowlands of Holland to the icy passes of the Vosges.

Not for eighty years, say the weathermen on this side of the line, has winter fallen so early and so harshly on the gray horizons of northern Europe. Never, it is certain, have so many millions of people shivered in unheated houses. And they are the fortunate ones. The number of bombed out, shelled out and evacuated who have no houses at all is beyond count on a Continent which is an almost uninterrupted battlefield. For the civilian population of every country, freed or not, this is physically the worst winter of the war. This bleak fact the liberated cannot and the liberators dare not forget. It colors the political atmosphere in France, Italy, Belgium and Holland. Even in Britain the ever-growing problem of the homeless casts a long shadow on the "Long Parliament." Human misery and dislocation beyond the power of the victors to relieve cut across political plans and complicate military strategy to an extent undreamed of in the United States.

Nazis Hoped for a Lull

To the civilian who has had a glimpse of life on the firing line, however, the news that the long-planned offensive is in motion on every sector brings thoughts only of the men at the front who have to brave at the same time the hardest of winters and the most desperate of Germans. The enemy didn't think they'd do it. Until less than a fortnight ago, when the Third Army launched the spearhead of the general attack, the Germans believed carefully spread reports that the Allied armies were digging in for the winter. The enemy was digging in too. The infantry slogging through the gluelike mud under the dripping skies of Lorraine have captured dugouts in the hills weatherproofed and fitted up for a long stay. At every point the battlefield gives striking evidence that the Germans staked all they have left on the chance that the winter's lull in fighting might turn up something in their favor—a crack in the Allied political front, a rift among the armies, a kink in the lengthening supply line, a change in leadership, any accident that might save them from total defeat and total occupation. The Nazis cannot believe even yet that the western powers desire the Russians to win and the Germans to lose.

We Like to Get Going

There will be no winter's lull. Two weeks ago the operation that has resulted in the encirclement of all but a narrow outlet of the great fortress of Metz was only a plan on a map. But final preparations to move around this "impregnable point" and draw the enemy out were completed, and now that the whole front is in movement it is clear to everybody, including the surprised and hitherto uncertain Germans, that the thrust of the Third Army in Lorraine was the opening blow in a general offensive.

It was clear then to anybody who breathed the tense air at Third Army headquarters. The American soldier is not a man to stick in the mud. His first impulse is to plow through and get going. This reporter will never forget the expressions on the faces of young officers of the Twenty-sixth Division who stood in a waterlogged field in biting wind listening to General Patton's "last words" as they prepared to go into battle. They were the leaders of green troops lacking in the toughening experience of units of the Thirty-fifth and Eightieth Divisions, with whom they formed the spearhead of the advance, but in their eyes was a look of understanding and purpose of soldiers who fight to the end because they hate war.

The Picturesque Patton

Nobody needs to be told that General Patton is a profane and picturesque speaker. He addressed the officers of three divisions at widely separated points of the front that day—once in a field, once in a barn and once in what was the paneled drawing room of a battered old chateau. Between times he conferred with his generals and stopped on the roads to talk to GI's filing ruts or MP's patrolling temporary bridges. His language in every case was what was expected of him, yet so full of military sense that the jeep driver, who eagerly listened in, kept saying, "That's the stuff. The Old Man is a hundred per cent right."

In his own Army and on the front generally Patton is a legendary figure who lives up to his legend. He boasts of his knowledge of history and can describe great campaigns of the past as vividly as if he'd been there. He quotes poetry, his own and others, to fit any occasion. He is religious and blasphemous, hard-boiled, hot-tempered and so chockful of sentiment that he cannot read a citation to one of his men with dry eyes. He wears his pearl-handled pistols, continues to live in a windowless house the Germans are constantly aiming at and is always "the best dressed general" with the conscious and disarming bravado of the actor who sticks to the character he has created. It is easy to see that this character is extremely popular with the generals as well as the men of his divisions. The GI's tell you with pride that the Third Army is tops because its motto is "everything for the soldier."



(AP Wirephoto)
HEAR EISENHOWER'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE—Representatives of each of the Allied Armies in the ETO meet somewhere on the Western Front to hear Gen. Eisenhower's Christmas message.

Gen. Patton's Christmas Card

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY



O each officer and soldier in the Third United States Army, I wish a Merry Christmas. I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We march in our might to complete victory. May God's blessing rest upon each of you on this Christmas Day.

G. S. Patton Jr.
G. S. PATTON, JR.

Lieutenant General,
Commanding, Third United States Army.

PRAYER



ALMIGHTY and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, and crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies, and establish Thy justice among men and nations. Amen.

A PRAYER AND A GREETING formed the message on Christmas cards which Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., sent to the officers and men of the Third U. S. Army under his command. A copy of the card reproduced above shows the face with the traditional Christmas wish and an expression of confidence in the courage, skill and devotion of his men. On the back is a prayer beseeching the Almighty for favorable battle weather.

Western Front

26th Division Fights Way Into Saare Union

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP)—American troops entered two anchor points of the main defenses of the German Reich today—flaming Saarlautern, important Saar Basin industrial city into which they penetrated deeply, and Julich, where they drove into the outlying part of the town on the western side of the River Roer.

At both Saarlautern and Julich, the Americans face river barriers. Julich, key point to the Cologne plain, lies mainly on the eastern side of the Roer. Across the Saar from Saarlautern, burning from aerial assaults, Siegfried Line positions were dented by other air bombardments.

In the terrific battle on the edge of the Cologne plain, the United States 1st Army at Inden and the United States 9th Army at Julich were encountering the heaviest opposition of the Winter offensive.

United States 7th Army troops wiped out the last remnants of the German bridgehead at the approaches to the now demolished Rhine bridges in Strasbourg.

Saarlautern in Flames

Following attacks by nearly 250 medium and light United States 9th Air Force bombers which left Saarlautern in flames and tore open nearby Siegfried Line defenses, 3d Army Doughboys entered the Saar city at two points. The Americans then fanned out over most of that part of the city which lies west of the Saar River. The 90th and 95th Divisions,

with elements of the 10th Armored Division screening them to the north, now hold a 14-mile stretch along the Saar between Merzig and Saarlautern. The vital Saar Basin has been gouged deeply by 3d Army advances, but the river still is a barrier to the greater part of this heavily industrial region. The Germans apparently hope to make a strong stand along this natural line.

See EUROPE

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YANK DIVISION SMASHES INTO SARRE UNION

By LEWIS HAWKINS

OUTSIDE SAARLAUTERN, Germany (AP)—Most of the old Saar city of Saarlautern was overwhelmed yesterday by the 95th Infantry Division in the first gouging of Hitler's cities in the industrial basin.

The Americans entered from the west as great fires burned from an aerial bombardment, and now are almost through all Saarlautern lying west of the Saar river.

I watched infantry men fighting in Pikkard, a half mile outside the city. Armored tank destroyers moved alongside, blasting strongpoints. The infantry moved in from two directions.

The drive, which carried three miles almost to the Saar river, was made quickly after heavy preliminary bombing and shelling. Nearly 250 medium bombers and 300 fighter bombers paced the assault.

The Americans came under sporadically heavy artillery fire, presumably from the Siegfried line positions, but the Germans inside the city made few death stands.

The 95th's 379 Regiment added to laurels won at Metz by spear-

heading the way into Saarlautern. The 377th Regiment overcame stubborn resistance in a three-quarter mile advance beyond Altforweiler, three miles southwest of Saarlautern.

On the north the 90th Division's 357th Regiment edged ahead half-mile to Rehlingen, four and a half miles southeast of Merzig, putting American infantrymen and tanks on or near the Saar facing the Siegfried defenses along an 11-mile stretch.

To the southeast, the 26th

(Yankee) Infantry Division fought into the French industrial city of Sarre Union, 12 miles south of the Saar border, while elements of the Fourth Armored Division advanced to a point a mile and a half due east of there.

Four miles east of Sarre Union, the Germans after being beaten back in one pre-dawn attack in the Mackwiller area threw in 40 to 50 tanks and a large force of infantry, forcing American armored units to withdraw from the town.

200 Y-D Men Decorated During 50 Days of Fighting

By CARLYLE HOLT

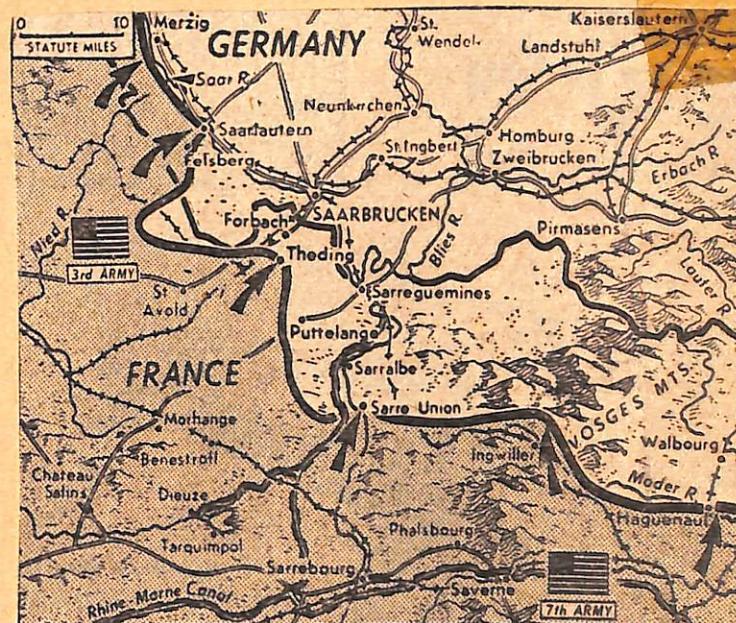
WITH 26th DIVISION, 3d ARMY Dec. 2—This division has completed 50 days of combat service. During the current offensive of the 3d United States Army. In that time the division has advanced a maximum of 25 miles and has generally pushed its front forward about 20 miles. It has faced three German divisions, two of infantry and one panzer. These divisions have been badly cut up and the panzer division nearly destroyed.

In the past 50 days the division

has captured 54 French towns. It has also taken 1930 prisoners and official estimates place German dead at 2000.

Proof of the fighting quality of this division is the fact that more than 200 of its members were cited for decorations, including four Distinguished Service Crosses, 145 Bronze Stars, 37 Silver Stars and three Soldiers' Medals. Casualties have not been light.

Infantry units taking part in this offensive included the 101st, 104th and 328th.



AMERICANS ENTER SAARLAUTERN—Arrows indicate United States drives in central sector of Western Front (heavy line). In the Saar Basin area the 3d Army smashed into Saarlautern, capturing most of the city, while the 26th Division drove into Sarre Union. Seventh Army troops, fighting in the outskirts of Haguenau, were pushing northward toward the German border

NEW GAINS ON THE SAAR

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP)—In the potential outflanking drive on Saarbrücken the 26th Infantry division (YD) had cleared the last Germans from the French city of Sarre Union. This division was 12 miles from the Saar basin's border and 21 miles from Saarbrücken. Today it advanced two miles to the vicinity of Keskastel, 10 miles south of Sarreguemines.

(The Nazis alleged recapture of Sarre Union.)

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UP)—American forces hammering at the gates of Germany's greatest arsenal zones hacked out strategic gains toward the Ruhr and Rhineland today and tightened their grip on a springboard into the Saar at ruined and almost conquered Saarlautern.

BATTLE IN JULICH

United States Ninth Army troops battled bloodily through the streets of Julich, bastion of the Roer River line blocking the way to both the Ruhr and Remagen, while First Army units to their right straightened their line preparatory to a frontal assault on Duren.

To the south, the American Third Army, massed along the Saar river on a solid front of 16 miles and the first forces to cross the barrier to the industrially rich Saar basin, were beating down the dwindling pockets of resistance in the eastern part of Saarlautern.

(A Blue Network broadcast from Paris said Julich was "entirely in American hands," which would mean the Roer had been crossed.)

The British Second Army in southeast Holland
GERMANY

(Continued on Page Twenty-seven)



(AP Wirephoto Map)
YANKS ADVANCE—Driving to within 12 miles of the Saar Basin's border and 21 miles from Saarbrücken, the 26th (YD) Infantry Division has cleared the first Germans from the French city of Sarre Union.



(AP Photo)

SOLDIER TROUBADOURS—These Yanks took over a deserted cafe in Vic-sur-Seille on the Metz front in France long enough to bang out a few tunes on an old piano. Seated at the instrument are Cpl. Milan C. Konovsky (rear) of Canton, O.; Sgt. Russ King (foreground) of Malden. Admiring audience consists of Pvt. Marin A. Missback (standing left) of Lansdale, Ill., and Cpl. Genero Dadiego (standing right) of Poland, Me.

War End by Christmas? YD Boys Don't Think So

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION street, the boys with stubby NEARING GERMANY, Dec. 5—and soiled field jackets gave Somebody had put a cardboard sign an absent-minded grin as the sign at the battalion command came into the house. Judged by post: "Twenty-two more days until Christmas." It was tacked to the door of the dejected looking stone house and the rain was making it swell and lose its shape. The round little corporal said, "Christmas is too damned near now. We used to think this thing would be over by Christmas, but it

MAIN STREET MUD

Shambling through the sticky mud of the little town's main

TULLY
(Continued on Page Seventeen)

WIDEN SAAR BRIDGEHEAD

Patton's Men Complete Capture of Saarlautern
—Stubborn Resistance on Roer Front

Saar River { 3d Army Battle Scene
in Germany



PREWAR VIEW OF THE SAAR RIVER in the vicinity of Mettlach. United States 3d Army troops have reached the Saar along a front from Hilbringen, four miles south of Mettlach, south to Saarlautern.

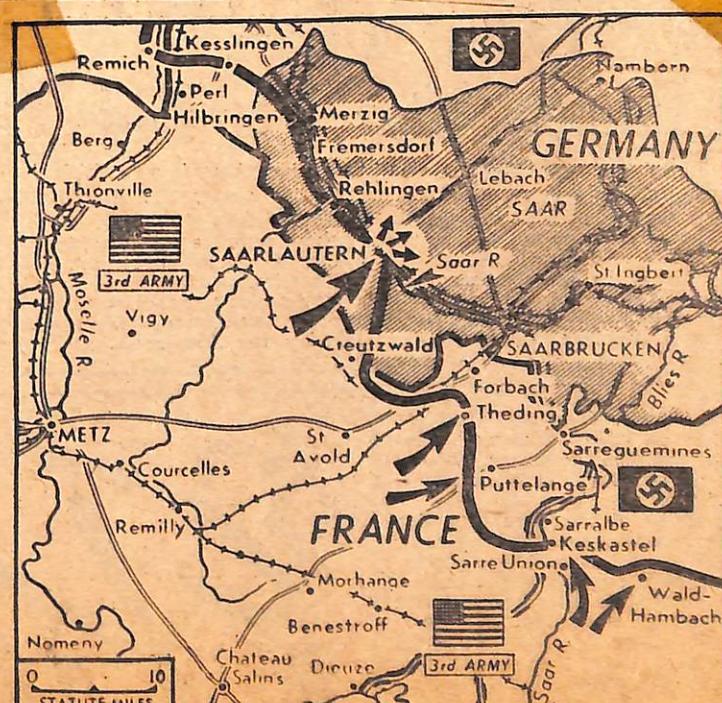
PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP)—The 3d Army virtually completed the capture of Saarlautern today and pushed a mile through the satellite towns of Roden and Fraulautern to the north in the thick outer crust of the shell-heaving Siegfried line.

American eight-inch artillery bombarded Saarbrucken from barely six miles away, the nearby French rail city of Forbach and the border town of Saareguemines while five divisions of Lt Gen George S. Patton's Army beat violently forward through the last bit of Lorraine toward the Saar, production center of German guns and steel.

Patton's bridgehead on the east bank of the looping Saar was widened to at least a mile and a half. His forces were on the river all the way to Merzig, 16 miles above Saarlautern, and executing a classical wheeling movement of his right and center as far southeast as Sarre Union. One mixed cavalry and infantry team advanced 4 miles inside Germany, south of Saarlautern.

Western Front Continued on Page 20

Monday it still stood and men and tanks and guns poured across. Along the Roer River front to the



YANKS GAIN IN SAAR—Arrows indicate American drives to take Saar area (shaded). Heavy line is approximate front.

Y-D Gets Saar City, Enters Another

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—American tanks drove within 3½ miles of seared Saarbrucken today in a plunge to the outskirts of Forbach, French rail town and outpost of the Siegfried line. Maj Gen Paul Willard's 26th Infantry, the "Old Yankee Division," took Herbitzheim, six miles south of Sarreguemines, and entered Etting, seven miles southeast.

Artillery of the 3d Army bombarded the Little Pittsburgh of the coal and iron region for the eighth consecutive day, while infantry was cleaning the Germans from the last streets of Sarreguemines, French bor-

der town southeast of the Saar capital. Street fighting continued in Saarlautern, second city of the Saar.

The Americans extended their grip on the west bank of the multiple-crossed Saar River to

22 miles.

On the static Roer River front, the Cologne plain for the second successive night was bright with strings of German ground lights, suggesting that the enemy was working intensively to prepare defenses on

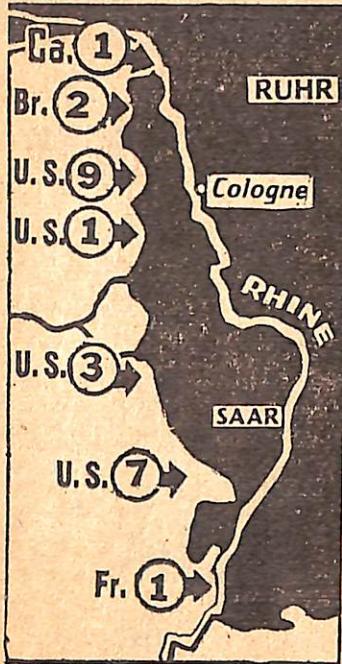
the Erft River in anticipation of a forced withdrawal from the swift and swollen Roer.

The Erft flows within eight miles of Cologne. It is 100 feet wide and paralleled by a canal. Along the Roer, the American

1st and 9th Armies were no closer than 22 miles from the ravaged metropolis on the Rhine. Nowhere had the Roer been crossed, but the GIs were up to its banks on a wide front.

Western Front
Continued on Page 2

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7,



Today's Action

By the Associated Press

CANADIAN 1ST ARMY—Front in Holland and inside Germany quiet.

BRITISH 2D ARMY—Front quiet after Germans flooded 30-square mile area above Nijmegen in Holland.

UNITED STATES 9TH ARMY—Massed along Roer River.

UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY—Launched attack from Index toward Pier in Germany.

UNITED STATES 3D ARMY—Mopped up in Sarreguemines, drove against Saarbrucken.

UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY—Advanced on Colmar toward French forces.

FRENCH 1ST ARMY—Edged northward through Vosges.

UNITED STATES DIVISIONS
6TH ARMORED—Advanced in Sarreguemines area.

10TH ARMORED—Across Saar above Merzig.

26TH INFANTRY—Took Herbitzheim, entered Etting.

35TH INFANTRY—Mopped up in Sarreguemines.

80TH INFANTRY—Drove on Saarbrucken.

90TH INFANTRY—Across Saar between Saarlautern and Merzig.

95TH INFANTRY—Extended bridgeheads at Saarlautern.

Patton Ideal Leader for U.S. 3d Army

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS IN FRANCE, Dec. 8—He is a tall man, but not spare; rather, he gives the appearance of bulkiness, especially in his spotless, cream-colored trench coat lashed to his body with taut belt. His face is florid and the teeth in the straight, thin-lipped mouth are large, with little spaces between them. It is not a handsome face, but it is striking in its curious hint of austerity. It also is a strong face, with only a touch

PATTON
(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Patton

(Continued from First Page)

of softness under the deep, blue eyes. His hair is white, all white; it still covers the big head generously, but it is beginning to thin.

His name is Patton.

Once he slapped a wounded soldier and, although it was not his way and never will be, he made amends naturally and automatically when commanded to do so by his superior officer. Today, you prefer to think of him as the leader of a

fabulous body of men known as the Third United States Army.

Some people say that Patton's Third Army won the battle of France. That is an extravagant claim because the Third Army was not alone in France and, indeed, did not begin to fight until two months almost to the day after D Day. But if it could be said of any army that it won the battle of France, that army would be the Third United States Army. For the record of this army is far and above the most successful and the most spectacular and fabulous of any army fighting in Europe.

The Third Army became operational in an apple orchard in Normandy on Aug. 1. By the early part of September it had swept more than 600 miles across France, liberated Paris in all but the technical viewpoint, captured the fortress city of Verdun while still on the dead run and had drawn up before Metz, the last powerful city barrier to Germany. By Thanksgiving Day it was in Germany, 700 miles from its starting point on the Cherbourg peninsula four months earlier.

This man Patton took over command of the Third Army in England last April without benefit of publicity. He was in the dog house for the slapping incident and for a second unfortunate occurrence—his alleged statement in a speech in England that after the war America and Britain should rule the world. But his boss, Gen. Eisenhower, thought this man could do a job that needed doing. So, he gave Patton the Third Army, told him to keep his mouth shut, and wished him good luck.

Keeping his mouth shut, Patton brought his Third Army to France. It left England on the Fourth of July and after lying off Cherbourg until the 6th it went into bivouac in an apple orchard near Nehou, Normandy. It was a mysterious ghost-like army. No one could write even that it existed. During the nearly month-long blackout, Third Army correspondents wrote about First Army activities, writhing as they watched their copy go 60 long miles by courier to the First Army press camp for censoring and transmission.

The German radio shouted that Patton was leading Yanks in action on the Cherbourg peninsula, even named the divisions he supposedly

commanded. The Third Army sat and waited.

It waited until noon of Aug. 1 and then with a complement consisting of the 8th, 12th and 15th corps it began to fight. Patton led his men south through the Cherbourg peninsula to St. Malo, at which point the 8th corps detached itself and drove west into the Brittany peninsula toward Brest, Lorient, Nantes and St. Nazaire. The 20th corps joined up at about this time.

The break-through from the Normandy peninsula came and the Third Army really began to move. Paris fell to a French division Aug. 25 after the Third Army had been ordered to bypass it on the north and south. Third Army correspondents hurried to Paris with the First Army to report the capital's liberation. The Third Army didn't wait for them.

CROSSED SIX RIVERS

Even as cheering Parisians greeted the Yanks of the First Army entering the city, the 20th corps was before Verdun, more than 100 miles east of the capital. A few days later Verdun fell. En route and in between times the Third Army had taken Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, had roared through the Argonne forest in as many minutes as it took days in 1918 and had crossed six rivers—the Seine, Yonne, Marne, Oise, Bresle and Meuse.

After Verdun there was no more gasoline. Patton's supply lines couldn't keep up his pace and military men still argue that no supply system yet devised could have done so. But that is beside the point, of course. For while Patton's men waited for gas the Germans re-trenched and dug in, re-occupied Metz after once having evacuated the city and generally got their breath.

When Patton and his men were ready to move again the Germans were rested and tougher. They also had their backs against their own frontier, so it took the Third Army until two weeks ago to take Metz and to effect the bloody crossings of the Moselle and Meurthe rivers. But the drive had impetus enough to send Yank doughboys across the border into Germany on a 30-mile front, and to add another river crossing to the Third's brilliant record—the crossing of the Sarre.

They did all this because they are and were the Third Army and

only the combined efforts of man can do such magnificent things. But no men anywhere can do such things regardless of their own courage and sacrifices without brilliant leadership. This man Patton, the gaudy, flamboyant, rough and tough

general with his pearl-handled pistol—gave them that leadership. Whether one likes it or not that is the cold, hard, unassailable fact behind the success of the Third Army.

Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is one thing surely—he is a good soldier, perhaps even a great one. He is a hard fighter who knows how to wage war and he is rough, very rough with his country's enemies.

TANKS DRIVE ON CAPITAL OF SAAR

STON POST, FRIDA

TANKS DRIVE ON CAPITAL OF SAAR

Continued From First Page

ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, heard by the Blue Network, said the Third was 15 miles inside Germany at this point.

The Seventh Army, coming up hard on the Third's right flank, broadened its battle lines in northern Lorraine to 35 miles. Advance forces entered Enchenberg, seven miles from the Saar border southeast of Saarbrucken and close to the old Maginot line fortifications.

As the winter offensive's first month ended with 700 square miles of Germany in Allied hands, the U. S. army sent patrols stabbing to the formidable Cologne plain barrier of the Roer River in the forefront of three new attacks on the stream's defenses.

There were indications the Germans may be preparing to fall back almost to the Rhine for a new stand, but they apparently were flooding the Roer by breaching dams somewhere upstream to make any drive across the swollen river even more difficult.

American Intruder pilots saw floodlights blazing for the second straight night on roads and fields near the Erft River, five to eight miles from the Rhine, suggesting the enemy realized the Roer defenses were about to crack and was building new ones farther back.

Lieutenant-General George S. Patton's Third Army tanks in a two and a half-mile advance probed into the French city of Forbach and kept Saarbrucken's busy factories under artillery fire for the eighth consecutive day. Smoke could be seen boiling up over Saarbrucken.

Tighten Ring

The 90th Division made the deepest Third Army penetration into Germany by pushing a mile into the forests less than three miles northwest of Saarlautern.

The Fifth Division, tightening the ring about Saarbrucken, was but four and a half miles west of the city after entering Furstenhausen. Another task force cracked into Grand Roselle, six miles southwest of Saarbrucken.

Eight miles to the southeast the 35th Infantry Division mopped up two-thirds of the French city of Sarreguemines lying on the west bank of the Saar.

Sarreguemines, third largest of the Saar Valley cities, stands on the border at the southern gateway to the Saar, but the Germans withdrawing to the Siegfried Line blew all five bridges over the Saar there.

YD Captures Etting

The 26th (YD) Infantry Division, which crossed the Saar farther upstream, was beating up the eastern bank, however, and captured Etting, seven miles southeast of Sarreguemines. It was in position to outflank the one-third of Sarreguemines on that side of the river.

The Germans have concentrated armor on that sensitive sector, and American tanks locked with the enemy east of Etting in wooded country, knocking out 10 of 40 German tanks which spearheaded a counterblow.

Eight miles east of Etting, elements of the U. S. Seventh Army jumped into the battle for the Saar and the adjacent German province of the Palatinate.

They seized high ground overlooking Lemberg, only three miles from the southern Maginot fort town of Bitche and eight and a half miles from the Saar border. In this drive they occupied the nearby village of St. Louis-les-Bitche.

Stout Defense

Farther east, a strong German counterattack paced by heavy artillery bombardment drove the Americans from the northeast half of Mertzwiller, five and a half miles northwest of the enemy base of Haguenau.

The Germans were putting up a stout defense for their last positions in northern Lorraine, and the Seventh Army beat back another counterattack near Niederbronn, seven miles south of the Palatinate border.

The Germans anchored their stand around the French Maginot fortifications and were believed to be manning from 35 to 40 miles of the line.

The last bits of Alsace appeared to be slipping from Germany's grasp as the Seventh Army drove to within four miles north of Colmar, last Alsatian city in enemy hands, after overrunning four towns and villages, including Ostheim.

YD Captures Etting in Advance Along Bank of Saar---Patrols Stab at Last Cologne Barrier

B-29's Smash 63 Jap Planes in Raids on Manchuria and Tokyo ---Foe Hits Back at Saipan

B-29'S IN RAID ON BONIN ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Friday) (AP)—Superfortresses, striking from bases on Saipan, bombed Japanese installations on Iwo Jima Island in the Bonin Islands today.

The attack was carried out by B-29s of Brigadier-General H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command, it was announced by General H. H. Arnold.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The outer defense works of Germany's arsenal of Saarbrucken shook today from U. S. Third Army tank assaults on the outpost of Forbach—three and a half miles southwest—and the Seventh Army joined the drive on the Saar Basin with attacks along a 35-mile front.

The Third Army, forging ahead despite the mud and rain, welded its Saarlautern bridgehead solidly with one on the south, while a third bridgehead on the north was extended into the woods of Pachtener-Buchwald, slashing across the railway from Saarlautern to the fortress of Merzig.

This wedge into the Siegfried Line defenses, hammered out by the 90th Division, was eight miles inside Germany—the deepest penetration into the Reich by Third Army forces.

PATTON DRIVES NORTH

"FOR SAAR"

*26th Severs Maginot Line,
Joins 35th on East Bank*



(AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps Radio)
YANKS PUSH THROUGH WRECKED HURGEN—American troops string out in ragged line as they move past blasted homes and stores of German town.

SAAR VALLEY—Third Army mopping up Saarlautern, city of 32,000, Siegfried line anchor, whose bridge the 379th regiment, 95th division, had captured in a bold dash, and pushes for Saarbrucken, capital of immense coal and iron area. Holds 20-mile front here; 26th division (YD), in flanking drive on Saarbrucken, advances two miles to the vicinity of Keskastel, 10 miles south of Sarreguemines.

Resistance Bitter As Hodges, French Also Smash Ahead

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—U. S. Third Army troops slugged deeper into the Siegfried line fortifications around the Saar basin today while other Allied armies on the western front continued their slow progress against desperate opposition.

The stubborn German resistance along the entire front, the Allied supreme command said, cost the enemy the equivalent of 17 divisions in the first three weeks of the current winter offensive.

There was heavy fighting all along the Third Army line.

The 26th Division cracked the old Maginot line, now part of the Siegfried defenses, near Achen, seven miles southeast of Sarreguemines, and joined the 35th Division on the east bank of the Saar river for a drive from the south on the rich Saarland, already under attack from the west.

The Fifth Division, operating south of Saarlautern, continued its advance and reached the junction of the Saar and Roselle rivers.

Saarbrucken Envelopment Forming

Part of the 35th which crossed at Sarreguemines pushed on north into Neunkirch, less than half a mile from the Saar basin's frontier in the forefront of a potential enveloping drive against the Saar's capital of Saarbrucken, eight miles northwest.

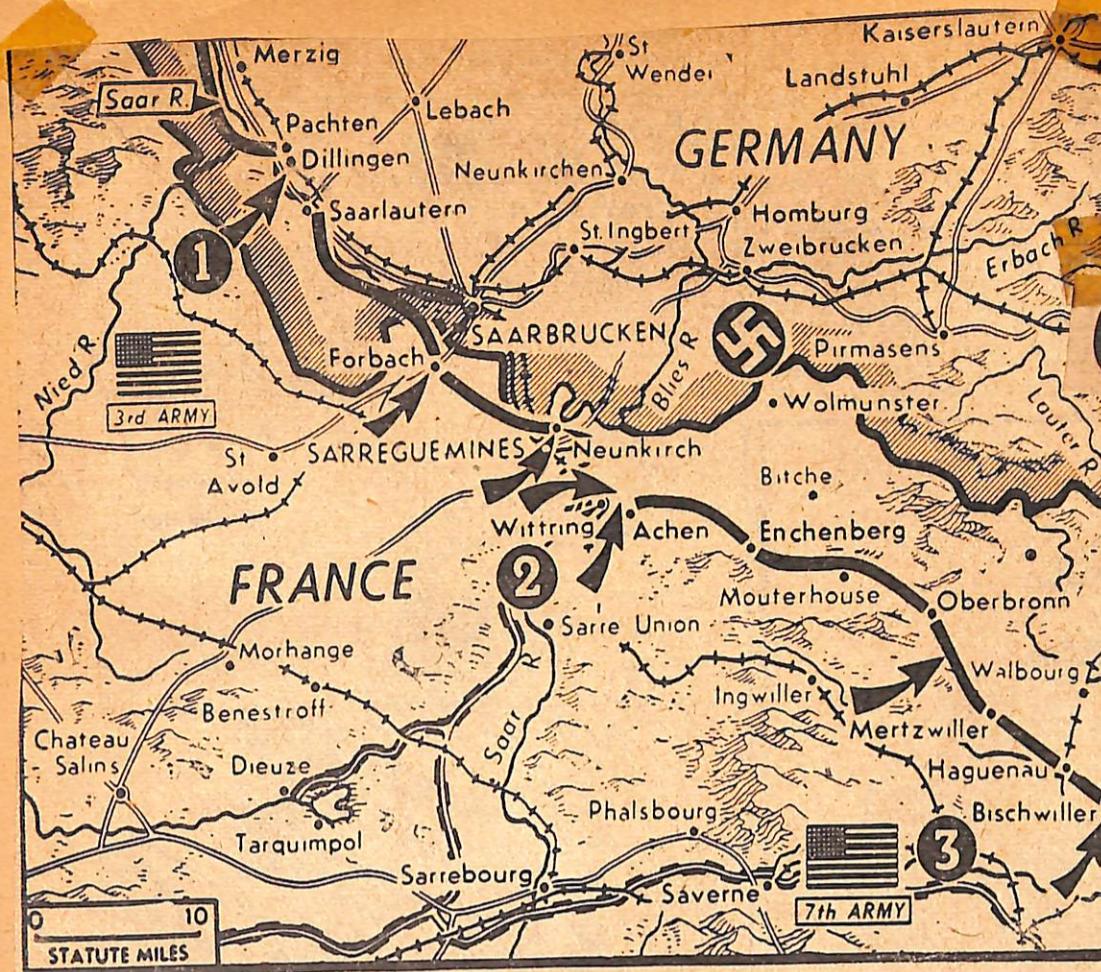
The Sixth Armored Division wiped out an enemy salient three miles deep and two miles wide located five miles southeast of Saarbrucken.

The 90th Division, pressing deeper into the Siegfried line in the western Saar basin, seized the Dillingen railroad station two miles north of Saarlautern, and beat back enemy counterblows inside Dillingen.

BIG ALLIED FORCE CLAIMED

The 26th Division was the first to cross the Saar, getting over the stream last month 17 miles south of Sarreguemines, and since then has been beating up the east bank.

(Continued on Page Twenty-nine)



GAINS IN BATTLE FOR SAAR—U. S. troops (arrows) advanced in three sectors of the front before German Saarland (border shaded). Dillingen fell (1) Newnkirch was entered (2) and assaults northwest of Haguenau continued (3) with tanks capturing Bischwiller.

Tully Tells of Great YD Drive

Nearing Germany

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26th DIVISION ON THE MAGINOT LINE, Dec. 8—Nearing the finish line after covering the greatest distance of any Third Army outfit in the race to the German border which started exactly a month ago, the Yankee Division today drove to within four and one-half miles of the frontier.

From an observation post high on a naked hill within 1000 yards of the front lines I watched YD artillery tanks and infantry batter at the last Maginot Line forts barring their way to German soil.

LIKE A MOVIE SCENE

The whole action was spread out before me like a scene from a motion picture. Through binoculars I could see four

medium Yank tanks pulled up in a hilltop field pouring direct fire into forts and pillboxes commanding the ground.

The closely clustered towns of Witting to the north, Haut Poirier in the middle and Achen to the south and over the low hills and down into sharply falling valleys of these Vosges foothills which make of the country one huge hobnailed landscape. The 104th and 328th Infantry Regiments were sending the foot soldiers needed to take this ground and hold it.

Advancing in a storm of fire, the 104th, commanded by Lt. Col. Ralph Ralladino of Somerville, had all but taken Achen. Its grimy riflemen and mortar squads were swarming all over the streets of the town locked in virtual point-blank combat. With withdrawing German forces still bat-

tered by our artillery and with smaller arms fire rattling in the high wind, the town gave forth handfuls of those little puffs of white smoke which are the unmistakable evidence of a bastion in the throes of battle.

MOVING ON FORT

Those little figures off to the front of us emerging cautiously from a little patch of woods were the men of the 328th moving toward the fort of Witting and Haut Poirier. The first attackers started up the big jelly roll hill, which screened the Witting fort and others fanned out toward the center of the panorama down into a narrow forest and then up again, up the gradual slope of the "middle" hill.

TULLY
(Continued on Last Page)

Tully Tells Of YD Men In Germany

Bullets Put Wings On Feet of Runner

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

A BATTALION COMMAND POST OF THE 26TH DIVISION, Dec. 6 (Delayed)—From this typically German town with the look of a fortress, the Yankee Division today was assaulting for the first time fiercely-defended forts of the Maginot Line, built for the security of France but now turned against the troops who would regain France's security.

STRING OF FORTS

There were several forts, three at Achen, another at Haut Poirier and a fifth at Witting. With scattered pillboxes they formed a bar-

TULLY

Continued on Page Twenty-seven.



S/Sgt. JOHN MACDONALD
Arlington



SGT. FRANK BERINATO
Watertown



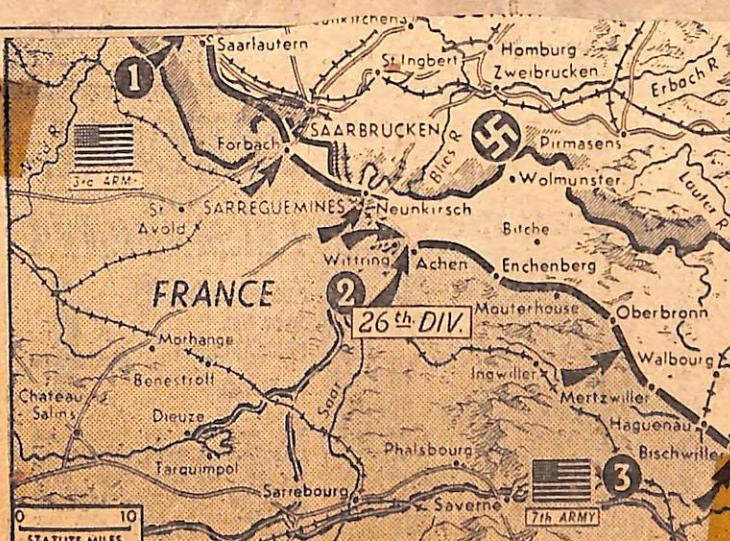
PVT. JOSEPH SPANDANO
Cambridge

YD JOINS DRIVE INTO SAAR

Germans Fight Back Desperately
Greek Liberals Split, Seek Truce
Hungarian Regime Flees Budapest



(From Signal Corps Radio)
YANKS ADVANCE THROUGH HUERTGEN—Wreckage on all sides mark war's grim trail



YANKS GAIN IN THREE SECTORS—American troops (arrows) pushed ahead on front along German Saar (border shaded) as (1) Dillingen fell, (2) Neuenkirch was entered and the 26th and 35th Divisions made contact in the Aachen area, and (3) assaults northwest of Haguenau continued as 7th Army tanks took Bischwiller.

Western Front

U. S. Armor Wipes Out Saarbrucken Salient

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—A United States 3d Army division broke through a remaining German-held segment of the old French Maginot line today and joined another division east of the Saar River for a concerted drive from the south on industrial Saarland—already invaded and hotly beset from the west.

The 26th Division, which cracked the fortified line near Achen, seven miles southeast of Sarreguemines, plowed ahead up to two miles and met the 35th, which was expanding three crossings on the east bank of the Saar just below the German border.

Part of the 35th which crossed at Sarreguemines pushed on north into Neunkirch, less than half a mile from the Saar Basin's frontier in the forefront of a potential enveloping drive against the Saar's capital of Saarbrücken, eight miles northwest.

There was heavy fighting on the whole 3d Army front. Other Allied armies on the Western Front continued slow progress against desperate opposition.

Salient Wiped Out

The 6th Armored Division wiped out an enemy salient three miles deep and two miles wide located five miles southeast of Saarbrücken.

The 90th Division, pressing deeper into the Siegfried line in the western Saar Basin, seized the Dillingen railroad station two miles north of Saarbrücken and beat back enemy counterattacks inside Dillingen.

The 26th Division was the first to cross the Saar, breaking across last month some 17 miles south of Sarreguemines, and since then has been beating up the east bank. It ran into stiff resistance at Achen, where it came up against the old French fortifications for the first time.

The United States 7th Army kept the Allied Winter offensive rolling all the way east to the Rhine with attacks northwest of Haguenau within four miles of Germany and was hacking at the

approaches to Haguenau itself. The city is the most important enemy base left in Northern Alsace.

Snow Blankets Front

Snow blanketed the northern front, where the United States 9th Army smashed the last two German pockets on the Roer at Julich, and the United States 1st Army edged closer to the river some 18 miles south of Julich near Bergstein.

The Supreme Command, surveying the first three weeks of the offensive ending Nov. 30, claimed destruction of the equivalent of 17 German divisions, a rate of attrition which in theory would destroy the enemy's whole front line Army well before the end of Winter.

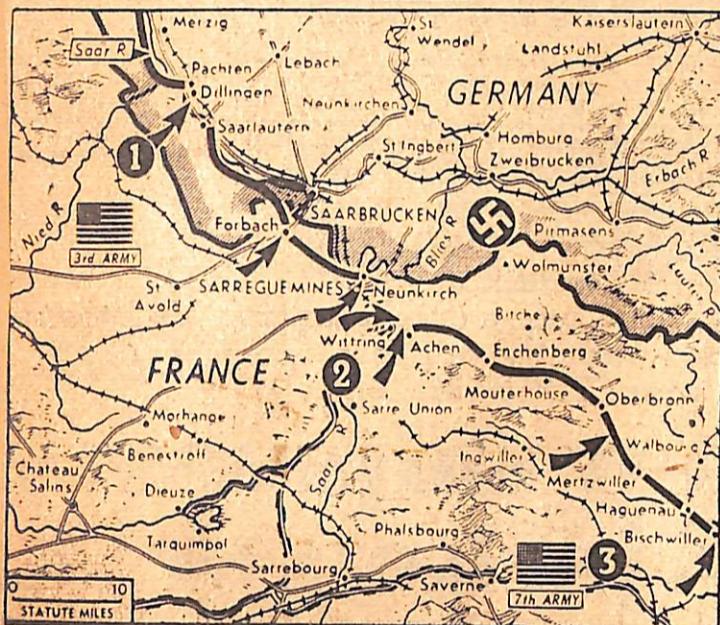
With the British and Canadians in Holland and the United States 1st and 9th Armies at the edge of the Cologne plain stabilized for the moment by weather and flooded river barriers, action centered on the fronts of the United States 3d and 7th and French 1st Armies.

See EUROPE

Page 9

YANKEE DIVISION JOINS SAAR PUSH

*Cuts Maginot Line,
Unites With 35th*



YANKS RIP HOLE IN NAZI DEFENSE. Arrows denote where American troops doggedly pushed forward against stubborn Nazi defenses yesterday in the Saar valley. In the north (1) Dillingen fell to the Third Army. (2) Neunkirch was entered by the 35th division and was joined by the New England 26th Yankee Division which drove west across the Saar and north near Achen to make contact. (3) Assaults northwest of Haguenau continued as tanks took Bischwiller.

WIN DILLINGEN BATTLE
The 90th Division, pressing deeper into the Siegfried line in the western Saar basin, seized the Dillingen railroad station two miles north of Saarlautern, and beat back enemy counter-blows inside Dillingen.

The 26th Division was the first to cross the Saar, breaking across last month some 17 miles south of Sarreguemines, and since then has been beating up the east bank. It ran into stiff resistance at Achen, where it came up against the old French fortifications for the first time.

The German Agency Trans-ocean declared the Third Army on that front was attacking with six to ten tank divisions and four mechanized infantry divisions—far more than the Allies have announced.

The U. S. Seventh Army kept the Allied winter offensive rolling all the way east to the Rhine with attacks northwest of Haguenau.

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Attack by Ninth
Pushes Foe Over
Roer River

Nazi Losses Huge
Armored U. S. Force
Wipes Out Salient
3 Miles Deep

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS (AP)—U. S. Third Army troops slugged deeper into the Siegfried Line fortifications around the Saar basin yesterday while other Allied armies on the western front continued their slow progress against desperate opposition.

The stubborn German resistance along the entire front, the Allied command said, cost the enemy the equivalent of 17 divisions in the first three weeks of the current winter offensive.

There was heavy fighting all along the Third Army line.

CONTINUES ADVANCE

The 26th (Yankee) Division cracked the Maginot line defenses near Achen, seven miles southeast of Barreguemines, which the Germans had converted to their own use, and joined the 35th Division on the east banks of the Saar river for a drive from the south on the rich Saarland, already under attack from the west.

The Fifth Division, operating south of Saarlautern, continued its advance and reached the junction of the Saar and Roselle rivers.

Part of the 35th which crossed at Sarreguemines pushed on north into Neunkirch, less than half a mile from the Saar basin's frontier in the forefront of a potential enveloping drive against the Saar's capital of Saarbrücken, eight miles northwest.

The Sixth Armored Division wiped out an enemy salient three miles deep and two miles wide located five miles southeast of Saarbrücken.

**3RD ARMY UNITS
JOIN IN DRIVE**
*Maginot Defenses Cracked
By Yankee Division*

Continued from First Page

within four miles of Germany and was hacking at the approaches to Haguenau itself. The city is the most important enemy base left in northern Alsace.

Snow blanketed the northern front, where the U. S. Ninth Army smashed the last two German pockets on the Roer at Julich, and the U. S. First Army edged closer to the river some 18 miles south of Julich near Bergstein.

The Allied command, surveying the first three weeks of the offensive ending Nov. 30, claimed destruction of the equivalent of 17 German divisions, a rate of attrition which in theory would destroy the enemy's whole front line army well before the end of winter.

With the British and Canadians in Holland and the U. S. First and Seventh and French First armies at the edge of the Cologne plain stabilized for the moment by weather and flooded river barriers, action centered on the fronts of the U. S. Third and Ninth and French First armies.

Lt. Gen. Patton's Third Army 35th division pushed about a half mile east in extending to a mile its bridgeheads on the east bank of the Saar river at Sarreguemines and at Dieding and Wittling, three and five miles southeast.

Northwest of Saarlautern, the

90th Division knocked back a strong counterattack at Dillingen and knocked out 12 more pillboxes in a slow gouging into the Siegfried line, the last big barrier before the Rhine.

The German counterblow was made by 600 infantry and 11 tanks and fighting raged from house to house and wall to wall before the Germans gave up and withdrew from the city.

Fighting still was in progress inside Saarlautern, and a German force massing for a counterattack against the Saar bridgehead there was broken up by artillery fire. Both the 95th Division here and the 90th to the north were under heavy fire from the Siegfried line.

Lt. Gen. Patch's Seventh Army, using surprise tactics similar to the Third, fought into Bischwiller four and a half miles from the Rhine north of Strasbourg, jumping off before dawn in a double envelopment attack without artillery preparation.

BRIDGE SEIZED

The surprise enabled infantry to take intact a 100-foot bridge across the Moder river in the northeastern part of the town.

Once Bischwiller is cleared, the defense of Haguenau, four miles northeast, will be impossible. The Seventh holds more than a score of towns immediately south, west and northwest of the city.

Other Seventh Army troops nine miles northwest of Haguenau slashed to within four miles of the Palatinate border northwest of Niederbronn.

Other Seventh Army troops seized Bining, 10 miles southeast of Sarreguemines on one of the main roads leading to that city, and, slashing to within four miles of the Palatinate border, cleared the enemy from Niederbronn on the Alsatian plain.

Farther west, the Seventh dug

deeper into heavily-wooded Eifel Pass, just south of the French fortress town of Bitche, seven miles south of the Saar border.

The French First Army, fighting out of Bonhomme Pass, was closing on the Alsatian city of Colmar, no more than four miles ahead of them.

Their progress was slowed by desperate German rearguards protecting the German withdrawal across the Rhine east of Colmar, where a temporary bridge at Neuf-Brisach was at-

tacked by Allied warplanes.

On the snow-covered hills and forests at the edge of the Cologne plain, the Ninth Army drove the Germans across the Roer from their long-held positions in the swimming pool and stadium at Julich. Only patrol action was reported elsewhere.

Lt. Hodges' First Army Infantrymen found the going slow along the ridge-ribbed wooded countryside studded with camouflaged pillboxes southwest of Bergstein.

YANKS GAIN 1 MILE IN 6-INCH SNOW



(Acme Photo)

SNOW ON THE WESTERN FRONT—Yank in warm Winter issue walks through trench blanketed by snow on the Siegfried Line.

First Army Takes 2 Roer Valley Towns While Y-D Division Gets Underground Factory

PARIS, Dec. 11 (AP)—First Army infantry and tanks advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles today in fresh snowfall, driving the weakening but still determined Germans from the Roer Valley towns of Dhorn and Echtz, the latter $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the brown ruins of Duren.

The main force of Lt Gen Courtney H. Hodges' drive was along a 10-mile front, more than six inches deep in snow, in the area west, northwest and southwest of Duren, a Roer River stronghold of 39,000 just 20 miles over open country from Cologne.

Western Front

Continued on Page 3

WESTERN FRONT

Continued from the First Page

To the south, Lt Gen George S. Patton's 3d Army beat down counterattacks in the steel city of Dillingen and near Saarlautern and fought the severest kinds of battles from house-to-house in Sarreguemines, Roden and Fraulautern.

In a one-mile advance the 26th Division overran Gros Rederching, seven miles southeast of Sarreguemines and drove to within three miles of the Basin. The 26th Division captured an underground factory near Wittring, five miles southeast of Sarreguemines.

The 35th and 26th Infantry Divisions of the 3d Army extended their lines in the center of the western front east of Sarreguemines, squeezing the Germans from some of the last bits of France in that sector.

YD Battles Stiff Panzer Defenses

Presses Its Drive In Rain and Mud

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION AT THE GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 11—Driving to within one-half mile of the German frontier in a miserable downpour of rain, the Yankee Division today encountered stiffened Panzer defenses.

The defenders, striving desperately to stall the advance at the

26TH

(Continued on Page Eight)

26th

(Continued from First Page)

11th hour, threw tanks into what hitherto had been principally a battle between the infantry and artillery of both sides and for a time the progress of the 328th regiment was halted.

Countering with a heavy concentration of tank destroyers, the 328th was winning this battle of armor. But it was a slow and violent business. A total of 10 German tanks was knocked out by Yank TDs in a 24-hour period, but the defenders were sending additional armor into the fray. Every hour, meanwhile, of the German frontier in a miserable downpour of rain, the Yankee Division today encountered stiffened Panzer defenses.

The defenders, striving desper-

ately to stall the advance at the

26TH

(Continued on Page Eight)

But the drive pressed on and on, taking a yard here and an entire field there, never relenting, always pushing and pushing in the terrible, blinding rain, and the soupy mud of this wretched country of hills and crests and valleys and gloomy forests.

In such fighting, men often did things not in the book of military tactics. They fought and helped where they were needed. Men like Capt. Earl Eaves, for instance.

Capt. Eaves is an infantry officer, but he spontaneously took charge

of a tank destroyer unit in an earlier scrimmage.

The captain was leading a dough-foot advance when German 88's and flak guns threatened to hold up operations. Yankee tank destroyers were on the scene, but were hampered by poor visibility. So Capt. Eaves walked alongside the TD completely buttoned up and signaled directions by hammering on the sides of the tanks with his pistol butt. The TD silenced the enemy guns and the advance continued.

And after driving more than 60 miles from the Nancy outskirts, the Yankee Division now could shoot a rifle bullet into the Fatherland.

Two officers of the YD have been promoted. They are George A. Sullivan, Jr., 7 Rowe street, East Milton, head of the personnel section, divisional staff, from major to lieutenant-colonel.



LT.-COL. GEORGE A. SULLIVAN

YDs Yell for Kelly When There's Vital Message to Send

"Has anybody here seen Kelly?" has become a popular saying these days with men of the 26th Yankee Division in France, whenever they want to get a message through to the front lines, according to an Allied dispatch received here yesterday from Europe.

Reason for Kelly's wide popularity is because PFC Francis G. Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kelly of Fisher ave., Roxbury, has made several successful but dangerous round trips from his command post to advancing units over roads constantly under enemy fire. He has always delivered his messages on time, and frequently they were instrumental in the success of subsequent attacks.

Kelly was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism by order of Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, commanding the 26th Infantry Division.

Dorchester Sergeant Wins Heroism Award with YD

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN FRANCE, Dec. 12—One of the first two decorations for heroism to members of the 263d Field Artillery Battalion, commanded by Lt.-Col.

John R. Sheehan, Brighton, was awarded to 1st Sgt. William J. McNeil of 9 Leyland street, Dorchester.

McNeil was awarded the Bronze

Star medal "for heroic achievement" while his battery was under

YD

(Continued on Page Eight)

YD Captures Gas Plant of Robot Bombs

Liquid Oxygen Factory Taken

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION AT THE GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 11 (Delayed)—The Yankee Division today captured a huge underground factory believed to have been used for the production of liquid oxygen for German's robot bombs.

TULLY
(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Tully

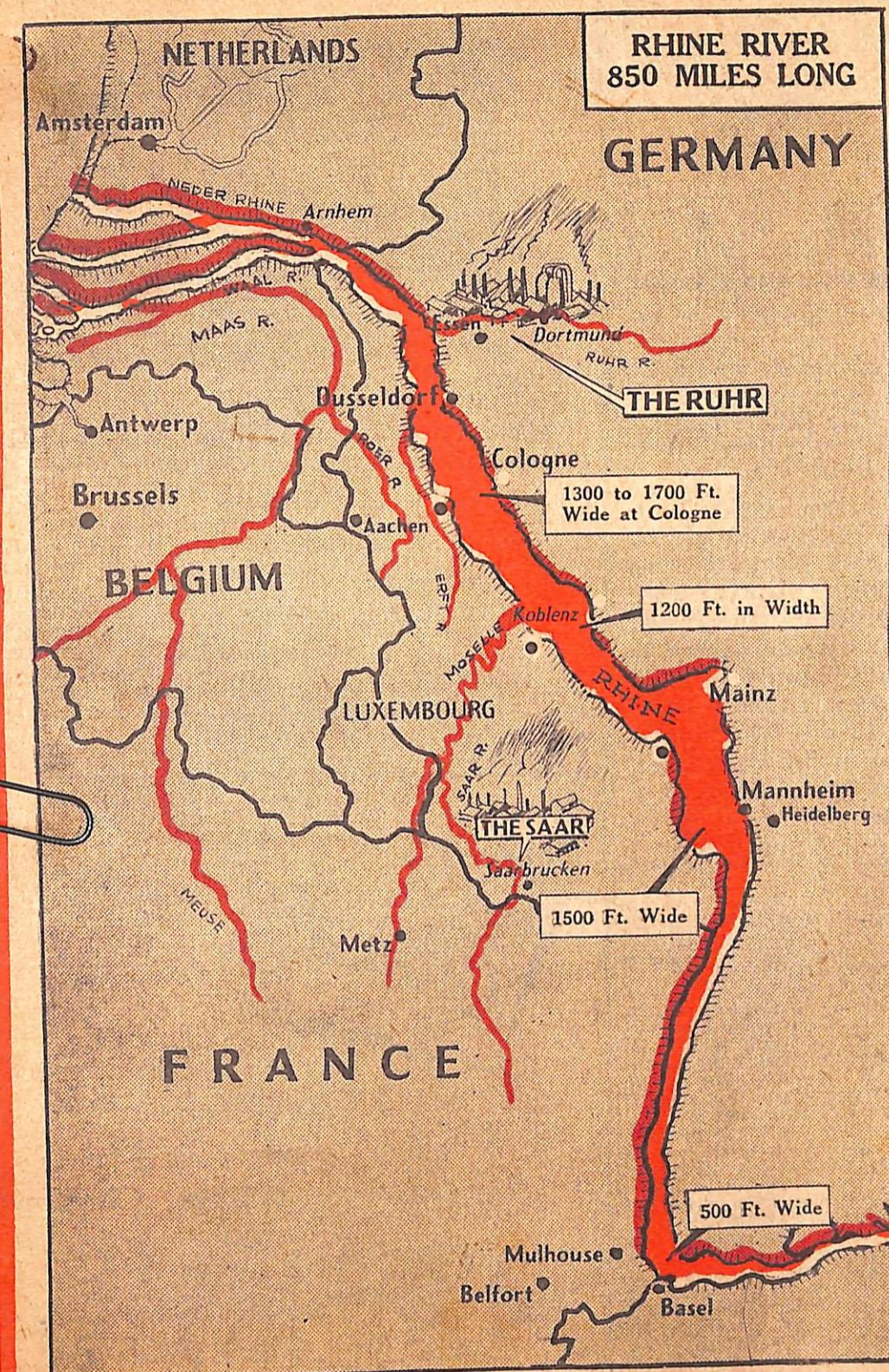
(Continued from First Page)

The factory, composed of several large rooms set in a subterranean area 700 yards wide and one and one-half miles long, had employed as many as 1500 civilian workers impressed from the town of Wittenberg nearby.

YD officers who talked to some of the ex-workers said they had no idea of what product was being turned out because of the secrecy which surrounded operations. No worker, they said, was permitted to view any more than his own operation; none was employed in any capacity other than a common laborer. When new machinery was installed it was handled by Nazi soldiers.

Maj. Henry Anderson of Nashville, executive officer of an engineer battalion of the 26th, and a chemical engineer, said the machinery was used for "liquefying gas of some sort, probably oxygen, for V1 and V2 robot bombs."

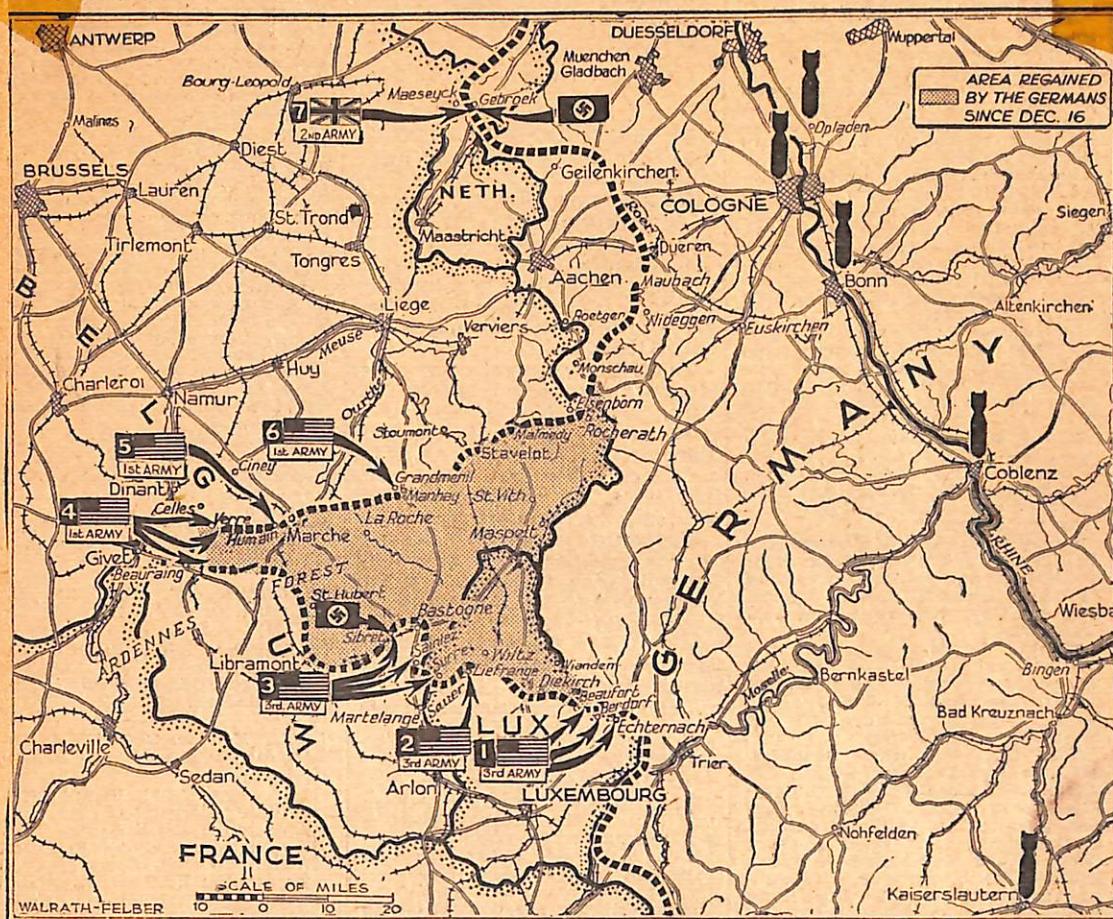
How Wide Is the Rhine?



RHINE VARIES IN WIDTH LIKE OUR OWN CHARLES—Standard of comparison for Bostonians in judging the size of Germany's big water barrier is the Charles Basin, which measures 339 feet in width at the Cottage Farm Bridge, and 2160 feet at the Harvard Bridge.

PATTON CRACKS FLANK, WIDENS BASTOGNE PATH;

ENEMY LOSES THE INITIATIVE IN WESTERN SALIENT



At the Luxembourg-German frontier (1), the Third Army regained Echternach, which for the first time was disclosed to have been lost earlier to the Germans, and took Berdorf and Beaufort. In one of several crossings of the Sauer River the Americans captured Lieffrange (2). The corridor to Bastogne (3) was not only held against an enemy attack in the Sibret area but also widened by drives to the outskirts of Surre and northwest of Sainlez. At the nose of the salient our troops were operating against German patrols east of Beauraing, and in the Verre area two forces joined to trap Nazi units (4). From Ciney the foe's line has been driven back to Humain (5), which the First Army has entered. Grandmenil (6) was recaptured and the British held fast at Gebroek (7). Bomb devices show main rail targets hit by "heavies" during the day.

Patton's Third Army Sent In Record Time to Halt Foe

By The Associated Press.

WITH UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, Dec. 28—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton has hurled his Third Army infantry and tanks at German break-through forces in what may well be the war's decisive battle. Three days after Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt launched his "last-effort" offensive on Dec. 16 against the United States First Army's sector along the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier, the Third Army commander received the job of stemming the enemy drive.

The pistol-packin' general went into action at once. Quickly he surveyed the situation, made his decision and in record time men and armor were rolling in a swelling tide toward the critical front. Marshal von Rundstedt's thrust, evidently aimed at a break-through against the most thinly held sector of the Western Front admittedly caught the Allied Command off guard.

But the task of countering him was a ready-made one for General Patton, an old cavalry hand who now is considered the world's foremost tank expert. Even before his own order of battle was worked out, General Patton was asked how soon he would be ready to strike. He answered in typical Patton fashion.

"It almost knocked me out of my chair," one staff officer said.

The selection of General Patton to meet the German challenge carried tremendous responsibility. It was a task requiring a speedy shuffling of troops, which General Patton accomplished swiftly and expertly. Furthermore, it gave him an opportunity for the resumption of the big-scale operations that

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Continued From Page 1

accompanied his sweep across France.

The restless three-star general who exploited Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's break-through at St. Lô and helped engineer the Falaise gap, which chewed the Seventh German Army to pieces, now is waging the kind of war that is to his own liking.

Bores in Beyond Bastogne

PARIS, Dec. 28 (U.P.)—General Patton's troops, ordered to divert pressure from the First Army break-through area, went into action five days ago on a line running from east to west through Arlon, twenty-two miles south of Bastogne. The Third Army armor hurled itself into the German spearhead after moving into the line at racing pace.

In a twenty-two-mile advance, General Patton freed the heroic American garrison at Bastogne and at last report he was still boring in on a thirty-five-mile front.

The Nineteenth Tactical Air Force Thunderbolts of Brig. Gen. Otto Weyland provided the aerial cover for General Patton's spearheads.

Troops Thrilled by Order

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Dec. 20 (Delayed) (U.P.)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, using the steel fist of his powerful armored divisions, hurled his Third Army

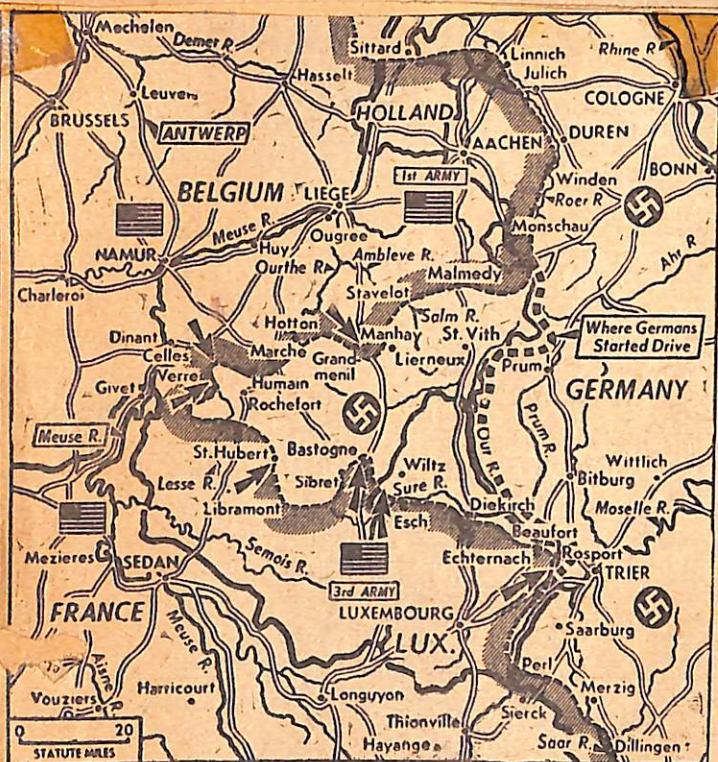
against the counter-driving Germans today a few hours after he had been ordered to the relief of the embattled American forces on his left. He hit the enemy line north of Luxembourg City.

General Patton received his orders this morning. He drew up his battle plans and, as this dispatch is written at noon, he is carrying them out, committed to one of the big jobs of his career. Third Army troops are pushing northward in a steady stream.

The same electric thrill that swept through the ranks from private up as the Third Army raced through France on its mission of liberation inspired the troops again today. Their pride was evident that "the Old Man" had been called on to turn back the Germans.

200,000 MENACED

Patton Slashes to German Flank U.S. Pincer Arly 15 Miles Apart 26th Division Bastogne Siege



(AP Wirephoto Map)
GERMAN SALIENT UNDER HEAVY ATTACK—Arrows indicate American blows reported today against German wedge in Belgium and Luxembourg. Capture of Grandmenil and Manhay of north narrowed width of salient to about 17 miles north of Bastogne. Western tip was broken off in Celles-Verre area. On south Third Army widened its corridor to Bastogne and Americans also advanced near Echternach.

BASTOGNE, Dec. 29 (AP) — Lt.-Gen. Patton used the veteran Fourth Armored Division and units of the 80th and 26th Infantry Divisions to smash the encirclement of Bastogne. Other Third Army units which were trapped with the 101st Airborne Division in Bastogne were from the 9th and 10th Armored Divisions.

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Dec. 29 (UP) — The American First and Third Armies drove deep into the northern and southern flanks of German salient today and were within less than 15 miles of juncture in a developing counter-offensive that threatens to turn the Ardennes into a gigantic death pocket for tens of thousands of crack Nazi troops.

— *First decisive beating of tanks, infantry and anti-aircraft*

HUNS FORCED BACK 10 MILES

(The Associated Press reported that American armored blows on the nose of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive have beaten most advanced spearheads back more than 10 miles. The Associated Press reported that Von Rundstedt's offensive had been kicked into reverse by American forces which slammed into all three sides of his extended bulge, with Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army sensationally changing its front and advancing 20 miles into the German flank in six days.)

Fighting down from Grandmenil and up from GERMANY
(Continued on Page Eight)

Meeting the Challenge

Patton Right In His Element

By EDWARD D. BALL

BASTOGNE, Dec. 28 (Delayed) — Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., now is waging a kind of war that is to his own liking.

Three days after Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt launched his offensive, Dec. 16, along the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier, the United States Third Army commander was landed the job of stemming the tide. He is a pistol-packin' general who goes into action at once. In his men and armor were

rolling in a swelling tide toward the critical front.

RELIEVED GARRISON

One of his objectives was to relieve the besieged garrison here in this strategic road hub. He did.

Bastogne now is a shambles, but it still is firmly in American hands.

His hard-hitting men and armor advanced up to 16 miles in six days along an east-to-west front extending from the Luxembourg-German border to west of Bastogne.

PATTON

(Continued on Page Eight)

Patton

(Continued from First Page)

They lifted a threat to the city of Luxembourg by pounding the Germans back 2 to 14 miles after they had speared within 13 miles of the duchy's capital.

They reached Bastogne through a corridor that narrowed to only one mile as it entered the town, but widened at its base to three miles.

The task of countering Von Rundstedt was a ready-made one for Patton, an old cavalry hand who now is considered the world's foremost tank expert.

Meeting the German challenge required a speedy shuffling of troops. Patton accomplished this swiftly and expertly.

In Bastogne, bulldozers had to clear the streets. Litter squads lifted the dead from the ruins.

Von Rundstedt threw all he could against Bastogne, but he failed.

Today there were some 200 destroyed German tanks lying in and about the town, hundreds of dead and more hundreds of German prisoners in cages.

Von Rundstedt definitely has lost the first round of what may well be the war's decisive battle. He lost it to American fighting men who did not know what it was to surrender.

Men who fought on rationed ammunition and scant food until Patton's Third Army broke the ring about Bastogne with spectacular aid from our air forces.

(A Berlin broadcast said the hold-out garrison consisted of the 101st Airborne, the Tenth armored and the "last remnants" of the 28th Infantry Division.)

To name the heroes of Bastogne would be to call the entire roll of officers and men who stood off the Germans. In facing and squaring this first serious American reverse since Bataan they were all heroes.

Foe Fleeing Trap as Yanks Drive at Flank

(See Map on Page Twenty-three)

BULLETINS (Latest)

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UP)—Supreme Headquarters said today that the German attack in the Bitche area of France had gained a mile and a half and was continuing, with enemy forces now active all the way from Bitche to the Rhine.

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UP)—Infantry of the 26th Division have thrown back a flanking attack by some 500 Germans above Lutrebois, just south of Bastogne, and have gone over to the attack, slugging back several hundred yards through the enemy lines.

By J. EDWARD MURRAY

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UP)—The Germans were reported pulling out of the western half of the Ardennes salient at top speed today as American Third Army forces crushed at Nazi counter-attack on Bastogne and wheeled northward into the sagging enemy flank on a front of more than 15 miles. **CONTACT WITH ARMOR LOST**

A field dispatch timed at 8 o'clock this morning (3 A. M., E. W. T.) said all contact had been lost with the Nazi armored divisions that had been holding the western tip of the salient and that the Americans were advancing eastward against light rear guard resistance.

United Press War Correspondent Boyd Lewis reported the German withdrawal, which apparently ended for the time being Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's threat to the Meuse river line.

The high command said strong forces of the Third Army failed to achieve an intended break-through "in the direction of Houffalize," 10 miles north of Bastogne on the Liege highway.

Apparently alarmed by the growing threat of Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army assault on their southern flank, the Nazis were believed gathering their crack Panzer

units in the center of the Ardennes in preparation for a new attempt to break through the American ring—perhaps north toward Liege and Antwerp or south against Patton's troops.

PUNCH BACK 12 MILES

Lewis' censored dispatch did not specify the location of the American forces advancing against the nose of the German salient. The Yank counter-drive at last reports, now more than 36 hours old, had punched back some 12 miles from positions only four miles east of the Meuse to recapture Rochefort, 24 miles northwest of Bastogne.

Coincident with the reported German withdrawal in the Ardennes, supreme headquarters announced a sudden flare-up of enemy activity on both sides of the focal battleground.

Nazi patrols stabbed aggressively at the American and British lines to the north, while considerably stronger enemy forces counter-attacked on the United States Seventh Army front along the Rhine plain in a pattern very similar to the opening stage of the Ardennes offensive.

United Press War Correspondent Clinton B. Conger reported that the Germans threw in several attacks of battalion strength, some 800 to 900 men each, against the Seventh Army lines around Bitche, Sunday night, and were continuing their onslaught with increasing force early yesterday.

SEVENTH PUSHED BACK

There was no further indication of the scope or intent of the new thrust, which succeeded in pushing back the Seventh Army lines slightly on a front of about 12 miles.

Headquarters spokesmen declined to speculate whether the new assault was a diversion to weaken Patton's drive in the Ardennes or the beginning of a full-scale offensive to split the Third and Seventh Army front.

Meanwhile, the SHAEF communiqué and field dispatches from Patton's attack front—all delayed 24 to 36 hours by censorship—said the Third Army was grinding steadily into the southern flank of the Ardennes salient on a broadening front north, east and west of Bastogne.

Veterans of the American Ninth Armored Division gave the Nazis a resounding beating in the wooded hills southeast of Bastogne New Year's eve, halting a powerful armored force that tried repeatedly to cut the supply corridor below that town and isolate Patton's advanced spearheads to the north.

Attacking all day Sunday and through the night, the Germans had gained about 200 yards in the Lutrebois sector three miles southeast of Bastogne at a cost of 67 tanks.

Thirty-two of the Nazi Panzers were wrecked in a tremendous battle with the Ninth Division's tanks, tank destroyers and bazooka gunners, and another 35 were blasted by American dive bombers and rocket-firing fighters.

26TH DIV. SLUGS BACK

Simultaneously, the Germans hurled some 500 infantrymen into a flanking attack on American positions above Lutrebois, only to be thrown back on that sector by doughboys of the 26th Division, mostly New Englanders. The 26th went over to the attack early today and slugged back several hundred yards through the enemy lines, Lewis reported.

Still closer to Bastogne, an American armored column drove three miles eastward to take the cross-roads hamlet of Wardin, strengthening the eastern wall of the Bastogne corridor.

Other German units in apparently smaller force were reported striking futilely against the western side of the corridor from the Sibret area, four miles southwest of Bastogne. By Sunday morning these units had succeeded in gaining as much as a mile, but their threat was negated by American advances to the north and west.

On that flank, Patton's armored and infantry divisions all but eliminated the danger to Bastogne by shoving their line almost abreast of the town on a 15-mile front extending westward to the St. Hubert area.

The American offensive spearheads were crowding steadily forward, by-passing relatively strong German resistance areas around Sibret and Lutrebois to be dealt with by the main forces moving up in their wake.

YANKS RETAKE REMAGNE

Senochamps, Chenogne and Houmont, two to five miles west-southwest of Bastogne, were captured by the Americans, while nine miles to the west they retook Remagne after losing the town to a German counter-attack Sunday.

The Nazis recaptured Moircy, 1½ miles northwest of Remagne, after three days of furious fighting, but other American units outflanked that position on the east and west by driving to within 1½ miles of Tillet and about the same distance south of St. Hubert.

Headquarters spokesmen and heavily censored field dispatches were vague about the progress of Patton's central column striking directly northward into the German flank above Bastogne.

At last reports the Americans had driven a deep wedge into the German lines well north of Longchamps, five miles above Bastogne, indicating they were only a dozen miles or less from a juncture with American First Army forces below Manhay on the northern wall of the salient.

It was the threat of that juncture that appeared to have prompted the German decision to pull back their most advanced Panzer spearheads at the western tip of the salient.

Farther east of Bastogne, the Third Army continued to make slow progress in the rugged Luxembourg hill country below Wiltz. German counter-attacks were beaten off in the Nothum area, two miles southwest of that highway town, and heavy fighting was reported underway just south of Wiltz.

WARSCOPE

By FRANCIS F. KELLOGG

Threat of the U. S. Third Army's assault, now a mile and a half wide at its spearhead, was reported today forcing the enemy to withdraw from the tip of its bulge into the Ardennes For-

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Warscope

(Continued from First Page)

break through to Liege or Antwerp or to turn again on Patton.

Enemy pressure was continuing on many parts of the front, most heavily in the Belgian area. Above Lutrebois, just south of Bastogne, some 500 Nazis made a flank attack on 26th Division positions, only to be thrown back. YD troops today went over to the attack themselves and pushed several hundred yards through the enemy lines. East of Bastogne, around Nothum, German counter-attacks were beaten off and there was heavy fighting at Wiltz in the Luxembourg hills.

At the north British and Canadians hurled back German self-propelled guns which had been ferried across the Mass. The U. S. Seventh Army was engaged in heavy fighting around Bitche, with the enemy attacking in battalion strength, possibly the beginning of a new offensive.

Headquarters was silent on an enemy claim of wiping out the U. S. 106th Infantry Division in Belgium.

Tully Reveals How the YD Drive Saved Bastogne

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 5—This is the first of three stories on the important part New England's Yankee Division played in stopping the recent German counter attack in Luxembourg.

This is a big story. It is the story of the big thing that was done by the men of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry Division. It is the story

Tully

(Continued from First Page)

magnificent achievement that have come out of this war.

Putting it "simply and without embellishment," they did this: They rushed 60 miles to the underside of the counter-attack east of Arlon, Belgium. They stopped the Germans in their sector, which was what they had been ordered to do at any cost, then they did a more magnificent job. They smashed the German attackers back into a retreat that saved the important Belgian city of Bastogne from capture by the enemy.

Probably no one can say what would have happened if Bastogne had fallen, but it would have been bad, very bad indeed. Bastogne is an important supply center and road net terminal. Inside the city was the valiant 101st Airborne Division, which was starting an epic defensive stand. The city's fall would have been a serious blow, perhaps even a disastrous blow to the Allies.

MERRIWELL TWIST

And it was the Twenty-sixth Division called to the rescue in a veritable Frank Merriwell twist which saved Bastogne, for when the YD sent the Germans in its own sector reeling, enemy forces harassing the Fourth Armored Division on the Twenty-sixth's left flank had to retreat too to avoid being flanked. And thus the pressure on the Fourth Armored was relieved, permitting its tanks to roll forward to the north and break the siege of Bastogne.

The YD did this big thing because it was fast and because it fought furiously and without letup. It left its area at dawn on Dec. 20 and its first units drew up around Arlon that night. It attacked on December 22 and since that day it has pushed its assault day and night without cease. Up until today it has advanced 17 miles into the Jerry midriff. That is 17 miles as the crow flies. Actually the YD traveled many more miles than that on icy roads which wind around miniature peaks like the frosting on a birthday cake.

It seems a long time ago now to that night when the YD got the summons to move. The men of the Twenty Sixth were resting a little that night, resting and relaxing. In the building where the officers were billeted they had set up a little night spot dubbed the "Wolfs Den." Some Red Cross girls had come over. Among them was a round-faced, smiling girl named Mary Small from Cohasset and the officers were dancing and drinking mild wine. Even the big brass was there. Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul of Shrewsbury, the division commanding officer, and Col. Bernice A. McFadyen, the chief of staff, sat at a corner table.

WANTED ON PHONE

About 10 o'clock an aide poked his head cautiously into the room, looked around and then walked over to the table where Gen. Paul and Col. McFadyen sat and saluted smartly. The big brass grinned. "At ease son," Gen. Paul told the aide. "Yes, sir, the chief is wanted on the phone, sir," the aide said as if saying one long word.

Col. McFadyen excused himself,

of how this division was called upon suddenly in a crisis and how it did the thing that could and may be written into the history of this war as the major reason why the German counter attack of Dec. 18, 1944 met ultimate failure.

WAS BLACKED OUT

It is only now almost three weeks after the men of the YD flung themselves into that awful breach that the whole story can be told. For a while during the early stages of the operation the Twenty-Sixth was blacked out. It could not be identified in print.

Later that blackout was lifted. But the story still could not be told because it was not a complete story. Yet now it is complete and there is not a gram of stale material in this late telling of it. For this big thing that the men of the 26th did among the snow-covered hills and angry gorges of Luxembourg is one of the few stories of truly

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muttered something about "routine" and left. Gen. Paul turned back to the young lieutenant he had been chaffing about the latter's bashful attentions toward a Red Cross girl.

A few minutes later Col. McFadyen returned, marched softly to Gen. Paul's table, whispered something in the latter's ear. The general's mouth grew tight and he straightened up in his seat then both got their coats and helmets, apologized to the guests for having to leave and departed.

That was the night of Dec. 18. The division was on 12-hour notice to move. Next day it received its marching orders, merely that the Twenty-Sixth was moving north. A few hours later the order was elaborated and the Twenty-Sixth was told that it would go into line on a seven mile front east of Arlon. Shortly after midnight on the morning of Dec. 20 the cavalry reconnaissance troop moved out and the rest of the division followed in daylight.

The Twenty-Sixth Division arrived in its new sector late that afternoon, detrucked and went into hidden bivouac in a stretch of beautiful fir trees. All the next day the men lay concealed in these woods. Equipment was cared for, weapons were cleaned, additional ammunition was issued and vehicles were given a final checkup. Every man was given an extra pair of socks. His other clothing was inspected. Line troops got three days' emergency rations. Next day before daylight the Yankee Division attacked.

Tully Says YD Fought With Fists and Guns

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—To the east of Bastogne, Maj.-Gen. Willard S. Paul's 26th division drove today to the south bank of the Wiltz river opposite the stubbornly defended Luxembourg town of Wiltz (population 1326).

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent) WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 8—This is the second of three stories on the important part played by New England's Yankee Division in stopping the recent German counter-attack in Luxembourg and Belgium.

A soldier's mental processes are

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It was snowing all the time, it seemed; yet little of the snow seemed to cling to the ground. The whole mountainous countryside was cloaked in the whiteness of a thick, powdery fog; however; and the YD began to encounter German troops dressed in white fresh from the Russian front, it learned from prisoners.

In such a setting, the Yankee Division now found itself with two major battles on its hands, the battles for the important towns of Arsdorf and Eschdorf. Arsdorf controlled the flank roads, Eschdorf the approaches to the Sure river, which wriggled its way across the entire YD front.

The first battalion of the 328th regiment, commanded by Maj. Bill Callanan of East Boston, the ex-state trooper, went after Arsdorf. It fought its way through the Forêt Darsdorf, a black, gloomy patch of towering firs, then struggled a full day against blazing mortar and machine gun fire to take the high ground above the town.

Even then, the stubborn Nazi resistance refused to withdraw. Bill Callanan's outfit went into Arsdorf literally inch by inch and then found a furious street by street, house by house battle on their hands. Through the remaining hours of daylight, Yank Doughboys I of the 104th Regiment to turn it fought hand to hand with the rugged enemy, in the middle of streets and against stone walls and in dark corridors which were swept continuously by heavy fire.

The companies, commanded by Capt. Frank Spiegelberger of St Paul, Minn., and Lt. Al O'Conor of Pittsfield, worked a day and night on those woods, cautiously but ruthlessly raking it with machine gun, mortar and small arms fire. When it was all over, they took 190 prisoners from those woods and counted many more dead on the fresh white snow under the tall trees.

On the YD's left flank meanwhile the Fourth Armored was being fiercely counter-attacked. The YD was ordered to take over a portion of the Fourth's zone up to and including the town of Rambrouch, and immediately sent a reconnaissance troop up there to keep the Jerries busy. The recon troop got through to the high ground overlooking Rambrouch and ran into stiff resistance, blocking and delaying the enemy troops, withdrawing in favor of the second battalion of the 101st regiment, commanded by Maj. J. Burton Stetson of East Weymouth, whose mission was to take the town.

A task force commanded by Lt. Col. Paul Hamilton of San Antonio, Tex., began the smash at Echdorf, 1535 feet above sea level. Col. Hamilton, the regular commander of the 328th, had a hard striking force composed of the motorized second section of anti-aircraft artillery company, less one platoon of the 755 tank battalion and a platoon of the 818th tank destroyer battalion. He needed it.

RAMBROUCH FALLS

It took another day and a night before Rambrouch fell, but Maj. Stetson's Doughboys took it. With the town, they took a good number of prisoners, members of Volks-grenadier and paratrooper outfits. The YD then took over more of the Fourth Armored's zone. The Fourth was beginning to get its breath now.

DAY AND NIGHT BATTLE

The ground was getting hillier, the roads beginning to curve precariously around cruel crests falling into deep gorges. A light snow almost like a fog, began to fall.



MAJ. WILLIAM CALLANAN
East Boston

cking to occupy Hierneck, the approach to the high ground overlooking Eschdorf, the task force ran into vigorous tank opposition. American tanks engaged the enemy armor, while the second battalion, commanded by Maj. Friedman of Bangor, Me., sought to filter

through to Hierneck. Gunfire beat a steady boom against the hillsides as the ground before Hierneck became the scene first of a major tank battle then an infantry battle, then a little of both.

HAD ON WHITE SUITS

Decent observation was impossible in the midst of such fluid fighting. Early in the battle, Lt. Elmer Burke of Moscow, Pa., had gone ahead with a wire crew to establish an observation post on the high ground. Ten minutes later, the battalion command post phone jingled and Lt. Burke's voice told the officer who answered it that he and his crew were within 50 feet of enemy lines, pinned down by heavy machinegun fire. "I didn't see them at first because they've got on those damned white suits," Lt. Burke yelled. "Listen to 'em."

The officer listened, heard the rattle of the machineguns and then Burke's voice: "Hey, Fritz, you're a lousy shot. Why don't you give up?" Then the machine guns opened up again and Burke's chatter ceased. A few minutes later the lieutenant and his crew made their way back to the CP.

But the task force took Hierneck at last and pushed on to Eschdorf. In the van was company E, commanded by a raging German eater named Capt. Vaughn Swift of Manzanola, Colo. Capt. Swift managed to lead his outfit to the town's outskirts, where they were cut off and surrounded by enemy armor and infantry.

Crouching and dodging like a halfback, Swift darted through the center of the enemy fire in search of help. On his right flank, he found a group of friendly tanks. "Come on with me," he yelled hoarsely. "I've got a job for you." Then, clinging to the outside of the lead vehicle, he directed the tanks into the town, along with his riflemen.

OCCUPY ESCHDORF

When the leading tank suffered a direct hit from an 88, Capt. Swift, riding on the opposite flanks of the vehicle, was hurled from its side, but he managed to crawl back to the third platoon, which had occupied several buildings. Then as enemy tanks closed in, he ordered each window and door to be defended and he himself adopted an exposed position on an upper story, from where he accounted for at least 12 enemy riflemen and caused others to withdraw.

Company couldn't stay in the town that time. As darkness fell, Jerry began to drop mortars and Capt. Swift withdrew his men to a dug-in position just outside the town. Next morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, the task force launched

a major attack on Eschdorf and, after fighting all through the daylight hours, occupied the town.

The Sure river lay invitingly before the men of the 26th Division. When they crossed it, and they would cross it, the enemy harassing the Fourth Armored on the left would have to fall back or be caught between two American forces.

Newtonite Defied

River and Nazis

Sgt. Yerardi Volunteered to Scout Crossing for 101st on Way to Bastogne

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 9—This is the last of three stories on how the Yankee Division saved the important city of Bastogne from capture during the recent German counter-attack in Belgium and Luxembourg.

NOT A BIG RIVER

The Sure river is not a big river. It is not especially wide and it hasn't the sudden depths of rivers like the Moselle and the Saar. But it is a swift river, very swift, and it runs through a series of gorges cut into a landscape that looks like a miniature of an Alpine countryside.

Now, after taking Eschdorf and

Arnsdorf, the path to the Sure lay open to the 26th Division. But it was a path that lay over a cruel system of peaks and ridges, over roads that executed hairpin turns on the brink of precipices, in a sector coated with a thin, glassy mixture of ice and snow.

The YD soldiers standing atop one of these ridges looked down and across at a beautiful piece of the world. But because he had to fight his way across that gorgeous panorama, it was frightening, too. Actually, nobody stopped to look. The day and night attack schedule was still being sustained and the YD got its breath on the run after

before the Pope made his appearance. His entry was heralded by the blowing of trumpets. Though as yet we couldn't see him we knew he was approaching by the tremendous ovation he received as he passed down the basilica blessing the throng. The applause was very surprising to us, but it was explained that the Italians see him so seldom that every time he makes a public appearance they applaud as he passes by.

COLORFUL GUARDS

"As he came down the basilica the mob behind us started to push and I thought that I would pass out. The procession was not too long. First in it were the Swiss guards, dressed in many kinds of uniforms; some wore black and orange outfits, others wore red, still others wore black. All wore helmets, some with red plumes and some white. Most of the guards were adorned with medals that sparkled when the lights hit them just right.

"The Pope was carried in on his gestatorial chair, which is gold and upholstered in rich red velvet. He had on a white skull-cap, white gown and red slippers. He wore his ring, which I think he always wears, and as he moved his hands in his blessings the diamonds sparkled with a brilliance the like of which I have never seen. He looked very solemn and sad. Cardinals and priests also were in the procession.

"Before mounting the altar the Pope was assisted in putting on the necessary robes and other accessories.

"A hush settled over the throng as the Pope began celebration of the low mass. I was impressed with the lack of articles that adorned the altar. There was little or nothing on it. There was a gold stand for the Bible which was bound in a gold and satin binding. It is the most beautiful book I have ever seen. The Pope had a gold pillow which he used whenever he knelt.

BRIGHTLY LIGHTED

"The lighting was very good. Spot lights were focused on the Pope as he stood on the altar. The huge church was brightly illuminated. The chalice from which the Pope drank was gold.

"Microphones were on the altar. . . . The Sistine Choir, which is world famous, sang several hymns and it was very good and pleasing to the ear. The Allied troops also sang carols throughout the whole celebration. All in all, the first mass lasted about 45 minutes. . . .

"For everyone who managed to get into St. Peter's, there were three or four who didn't get inside."

Pfc Magazine has been overseas since September and has been in the Army since December, 1943. Before he went into service he was an assistant manager at Plumbing Products, Boston. He has a 10-month-old son, Marvin David.

the battles for Arnsdorf and Eschdorf.

Even as Eschdorf was falling, the third battalion of the 104th Regiment was swung wide to the right and sent streaming through forest lands down to the village of Heiderscheidergrund, just this side of the Sure. There it made contact with elements of the 80th Division, which has been cut off at the river bank, and relieved the pressure on these elements.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP

They found the bridge over the river at the point blown, and began to look for a place to ford the stream.

All the YD outfits swept toward the Sure now. The 1st battalion of the 328th regiment, commanded by Maj. Bill Callanan of East Boston, which had taken Arnsdorf with the help of the 2d battalion of the 101st, headed for the river by unimproved back roads, struggling at times over a "road" that was little more than a cow-path. The rest of the 328th came down the almost sheer cliffs to the town of Bonnal, clambering up and down the peaks to rout out enemy snipers and machine-gun emplacements that pecked at them all the way. Before Bonnal was reached a YD soldier had climbed every peak in the sector to flush the last possible Nazi resister.

The 328th fought all one night to place fire on the river, in a scene that was something out of a story-book. Bitter cold had descended on the area, and the men suffered from frostbite and chills. The next morning the 101st passed through to relieve the tired 328th, and the stage was set for the crossing, in two places, of the Sure.

In between, however, the enemy threw its air at the struggling Yanks. In a roaring air-ground battle on the day after Christmas the 390th anti-aircraft battalion destroyed 15 hostile planes and claimed three other "possibles." Strafed and bombed and hammered by artillery, the Yanks kept their eyes on the Sure and continued their preparations for its crossing.

LIGHT SNOW FALLING

It was cold and a light snow was falling when a combat team of the 101st swung up before the Sure to try the crossing. Immediately it was met by a storm of enemy fire, and patrols were sent to probe up and down the river bank for a weak spot in the enemy defenses. A mile to the west they found the site they wanted.

A spearhead company —, composed of companies K and L — was moved up and rubber assault boats were carried to the bank and tied fast against the pull of the stream. Everything was set for the crossing — everything except the unknown quantity which was Jerry on the far side. Col. Scott of Washington, CO of the regiment, studied the far bank with glasses. Nothing stirred. No manmade noise could be heard above the sound of the rushing river.

The "Old Man" looked around him. He didn't say a word. He didn't have to — every one knew he was asking: "Who's going to be first?"

A chunky kid with a growth of beard stumbled forward. His name is Sgt. Joseph Michael Yerardi of 34 River street, West Newton, and he is Col. Scott's bodyguard. His buddies shuffled uneasily. Yerardi reached for the automatic rifle of a nearby rifleman. "Well," he said, softly, "Let's go."

PUSHES OFF IN BOAT

Then while the company lined the bank and covered the river with its weapons this boy laid the rifle on the bottom of the little rubber boat, looked around him slowly, let his own round bulk into the craft and pushed off into the torrent.

Still no noise. Still just the gurgle of water. Boys held their breath as the swift current carried the tiny craft 200 yards down the river, while Yerardi paddled furiously. He made it. Made it at last.

The boat crashing against the opposite bank made a loud noise and the boys tightened their fingers on triggers. Yerardi leaped out, stumbled on the slippery bank, then was up onto the top of it. His rifle poised for firing, he disappeared into the underbrush and the boy waited.

Twenty minutes later the chum that was Yerardi suddenly appeared a few yards from where he had last been seen. He whistled, held up his hands — like a winning prizefighter. The bank was clear.

Before the day was over, not only this 101st combat team, but the first and second battalions of the 104th had crossed the Sure. And the next day the hardy engineers had two bridges across the stream. "Bridgehead secured," the message in the "action against the enemy" report said.

The German force holding up the Fourth Armored in its attempt to drive toward Bastogne, which was under heavy siege, fell back quickly, fell way back to the northeast. The Fourth Armored tanks began to spread and move north to break the siege of Bastogne. Line company men of the 26th infantry division ate rations in the dark, rolled themselves in their four blankets apiece and went to sleep in their snow foxholes.

Nobody knew then that the Yankee Division had saved Bastogne. All they cared about was that for the first time in more than a week they weren't going to fight at night. Tomorrow, they would push on, course, push on to towns with names like Mecherdunkrodt, Kaundorf and Bavigne, and Bastogne would be far behind them. But tonight they were going to sleep.

In a town named Berlin, in Germany, supreme headquarters learned that the Bastogne affair was not going well.

Hub YD Boys String Needed Wire As Nazi Shells Drop Nearby

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 10—Our jeep skidded into the back yard of the stone farmhouse which was the command post of headquarters company, 101st Infantry. A stocky

were sitting in the barn with a man

chaplain was yelling through his cupped hands: "Come on, you guys who want to go to confession. Take the lead out of your britches."

Roxbury's Johnny Wilson got the jeep parked and I walked over to the chaplain. "You from Boston, Father?" I asked the padre. Capt. Joseph Raimondo of the Bronx, New York, grinned amiably. "No, thank God," he told me, "I'm one

TULLY
(Continued on Page Three)

Story of How Hub Man Joined YD Reads Like Fiction

By THORBURN WINANT

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION, Luxemburg, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pvt. Samuel Swanson fought beside his father in the 26th Division in the First World War and was determined to fight with the outfit again.

Swanson, 43, whose mother lives in Charlestown, Mass., toured five countries and was a semi-permanent guest of seven reinforcement centers in his campaign to get with the division.

Months ago, when Swanson tried to enlist, he was rejected. The Army changed its mind later and sent him to Iceland with a non-combat outfit.

Swanson didn't like the deal and finally got transferred to the European theater of operations. But ETO officers would not classify him for combat.

For six months, he bounded from one reinforcement depot to another. Finally he ran into some GI's from the 26th Division, asked a few questions, studied maps, and took off AWOL. The MP's picked him up in Paris for not having a pass.

Swanson told them he was from the 11th field artillery, 26th division. The police put Swanson on a truck headed for the 26th division area. He arrived during one of the worst shelling the division has ever undergone. In the confusion, he

was mistaken for some one else and assigned to a wire repair team.

He was not detected for two weeks, and then a note arrived from the MPS in Paris telling of a German prisoner of war dressed in American uniform.

Swanson was taken to the division prison cage and questioned by intelligence officers. He finally got a clean bill of health by convincing them that he had lived for 40 years near the Bunker Hill monument in Boston and that his father was vice-president of the Spanish War Veterans and one of the founders of the American Legion.

Swanson now is a member in good standing of the 6th, the old Yankee Division.

They Were First Of YD, They Say, to Fire into Reich

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 8—Just one more "first" and the boys of the Twenty-Sixth Division promise to forge ahead the division's entrance into Germany, during the days when it operated in Lorraine. This last one is from a group of members of the 180th Field Artillery, who claim to be the first in the YD to fire shells into the Reichland.

The group includes Pvt. Owen Haneman, 11 Fayette street, Beverly; Cpl. Joe Guffen, 71 Swan street, Everett; Pvt. Joe Yenkovitch, 27 Oolah avenue, Norwood; Cpl. Joe Sanza, 207 Middle street, Fall River; Staff Sgt. Joseph Shea, 19 Glenwood avenue, Winchester; Staff Sgt. Sparky Scarpeilene, Boston; Pvt. Paul Nagy, Fall River; Pvt. Ted Millet, Waltham; Pvt. Paul Libby, Canton, and Pfc. John Doar, New Bedford.

Tully's Driver Wins Decoration

Cpl. Wilson, Roxbury,
Given Bronze Star

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 11—Johnny and I are doing all right. The Wilsons of Roxbury will be interested to know that their son and husband, Cpl. Johnny Wilson, who is my driver and scrounger of cigarettes, has been awarded the bronze star by Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul of Shrewsbury, com-

TULLY

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Engineers 'Get Ahead of Job'

Just Walk Into Town Without Waiting
For Support and Set to Building

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST OF THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 13—Half streets which curl in and out of the streets in this town are flights of stairs.

Plumbed down on a series of miniature peaks high in the snowy Ardennes, the medieval stone build-

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9 Bay Staters In 26th Made Lieutenants

Tully Dispatch

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 12—Nine sergeants from Massachusetts have been commissioned second lieutenants in the 328th regiment of the Yankee Division and a 10th is awaiting his commission.

They are:

Lt. John T. Carty, son of Mr. Thomas Carty of 37 Summit avenue, Hyde Park; Lt. James P. Clifford, husband of Mrs. Helen F. Clifford of 41 Sumner street, Dorchester; Lt. Edward L. Germain, son of Mrs. Catherine Germain, Box 1095 Springfield road, Belchertown; Lt. Stephen A. Rydell, son of Mrs. Mary Rydell, 23 South Prospect street, Millers Falls; Lt. John T. Krowchum, son of Mrs. Anna Krowchum, 64 Chapel street, Lowell; Lt. Walter F. Williams, husband of Mrs. Marcella Williams, 16 Temple street, Adams; Lt. George Devine, son of Mrs. Amelia Devine, Silver Lake Farm, Tilton; Lt. Chester Ruszczyk, son of Adam Ruszczyk, 569 Canal street, Holyoke; Lt. Alfred F. Guenette, Jr., husband of Mrs. Eva J. Guenette, 28 Spring street, South Hadley Falls.

Sgt. Francis W. Camerlin is awaiting his commission. He is the son of William Camerlin, 122 Pine street, Chicopee Falls.

Malden Officer Gets Bronze Star Medal

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 12—Two officers of the Yankee division today were awarded bronze star medals by order of Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, commanding officer, for "meritorious service." They are Lt. Col. George A. Sullivan, Jr., Pocasset, personnel officer, and Lt. Col. Frederick L. Fish, 232 Hawthorne street, Malden commanding officer, 101st Field artillery.

OFFICERS SERVE COFFEE RED CROSS GIRLS MAKE

By CATHERINE COYNE
[Wireless to The Herald]

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 16—The coffee hour started at 4 o'clock when the three clubmobile girls opened the sides of their van on the snowy lawn in front of the company command post. Officers who came sniffing for coffee were immediately put to work by the Red Cross girls, who had driven the heavy vehicle 60 miles over slippery roads to reach this rear section of the Yankee Division.

The lieutenants loved the chores! And the GIs, who lined up patiently, with their canteen cups, seemed to love it, too, chuckling or laughing in high glee as the girls, in crisp New England accents, ordered those officers about, now directing them

to dunk the coffee bags in the boiling water, now to lift the big trays of doughnuts, now to begin the pouring. The officers got their coffee and doughnuts last.

(Continued on Page Three)

BRIEF MOMENT AS CIVILIAN BRINGS WEST ROXBURY SERGEANT GOLD BAR



WAITING FOR HIM at their Brighton home are Mrs. Louise Carty and daughter, Virginia M., now a year old.



LT. EDWARD D. CANTY

W Roxbury Man Gets Gold Bar

(Continued from First Page)

When the ceremony was ended and everyone had congratulated Lt. Carty, the conversation focused on those brief moments of what everyone called "civilian freedom." The conversation was punctuated with wisecracking and laughter, yet underscoring it was the longing of these fighting men, members of a fast moving division, to return to civilian status.

BOSTON'S OWN

Lt. Carty has been with 101st "Boston's own" (Infantry Regiment) four years. He could have been an officer several years ago but turned down an opportunity to go to officers candidate school when he could not guarantee he would be returned to his beloved regiment.

He is a tall, good looking man whose honor today seemed to delight fellow soldiers as much as the officers who welcomed him into their midst. He is a good combat infantryman, who can wear the Bronze star, the Combat Infantryman's badge and the Purple Heart. He earned the last when, on a dangerous patrol mission, he was hit in the leg by a shell fragment. His duties now are as a battalion

101st Non Com in Officer Ranks
For Daring in Combat Crisis

By CATHERINE COYNE

[Wireless to The Herald]

WITH 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 18—For a few precious moments this afternoon, Edward D. Carty of West Roxbury was a civilian. They were exhilarating if hardly noticeable moments, a brief period between discharge from the Army as sergeant and acceptance of a battle commission as second lieutenant with the 101st Infantry Regiment.

The atmosphere in the partly destroyed farmhouse serving as regiment command post was charged with solemnity and pride, when the colonel commanding the regiment administered the oath making Carty an officer.

FITTED FOR ROLE

The 27-year-old former insulator for Johns-Manville Corporation had done an officer's work here, and now the division was recognizing him as an officer. For one thing, he had taken over when his company commander was injured. He knew the work and he knew the men in his outfit. He did a superior job, demonstrating a leadership that could not be matched by officers sent into the regiment as replacements.

(Continued on Page Five)

He is the son of J. Paul Carty, former political writer for Gaspar Bacon, and Mrs. Carty of West Roxbury. His younger brother, Pfc Henry Carty, also in the 101st, is listed as missing in action, the War Department notified his family although the new lieutenant is confident he is a prisoner of war.

The younger Carty was wounded on a patrol mission in France. Several attempts were made to rescue him, but none could get through the hail of Nazi fire that surrounded the place where he fell.

TREATED WELL

Lt. Carty interviewed every German medic captured by the division and from several received accurate description of his brother and assurance that though he had been wounded, he had received fine treatment.

"Today's ceremony would have been more thrilling if Henry had been here," the lieutenant said, "but I can't kick," he added. "I'm satisfied now that the kid's a prisoner, not dead, as I was afraid at first." The lieutenant is married to the former Louise Hanley who is waiting for him with year-old Virginia in Brighton.

Lt. Carty has five brothers and a sister in the armed forces. Serving overseas besides Henry is J. Paul, Jr., with the Engineers; George D., storekeeper 2-c, and Charles A., radar man, USNR, all in the Pacific. Robert S., S 1-c, is a gunner on duty in the Atlantic, and sister Pvt. Claire M. is with the Marines in North Carolina.

Tully Pictures Winter Campaign

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 22—It was cold as hell today. As soon as you hit really high ground the wind started to screech along the narrow corridors that side between the snowy Ardennes peaks and it blasted your face so in your open jeep that you had to turn your head and sit sideways so your features would be recognizable when and if you reached your destination. At the wheel, Rox-

TULLY
(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YANKEE HOTEL HEAVEN TO 26TH DIVISION BOYS

By CATHERINE COYNE

[Wireless to The Herald]

A FRENCH CITY, Jan. 21—"This how little it takes to please infantrymen," is the unofficial motto of Yankee Hotel, newly opened rest center for the 26th Infantry Division on the outskirts of this French city. At home the boys arrived here this afternoon from the several hundred men who would scorn such a place as this, frozen foxholes cut into the side but fresh from front-line foxholes, of snow-covered, shot-riddled Ardennes mountains.

"this is the life."

It is terribly illuminating to see

American standards, Yankee Hotel is a dismal place, but it is paradise to the several hundred men who

would scorn such a place as this, frozen foxholes cut into the side but fresh from front-line foxholes, of snow-covered, shot-riddled Ardennes mountains.

"this is the life."

To them it offered many wonders, chief of which was complete assurance that for three days they would not die. "Man," said a Yankee Division boy from Alabama, "you can't realize how good it is to know you can go to sleep at night without fearing the whistle of a Heinie 88 headed your way." It is as simple as that.

(Continued on Page Five)

Tully's Notes Reveal the Heroism Of Hub, Revere and Wellesley GIs

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 23—Portrait

of a war correspondent through his notes; here's a name—T/Sgt. Albert Galpert, Shirley, Mass. He's the guy who took over his platoon in mid-battle, reached it, ran through it, from form over his platoon, then maneuvered the platoon so that it surrounded a town where dispersed

TULLY
(Continued on Page Three)

26TH MEETS RUSSIANS, BUT ONLY WORK GANG

By CATHERINE COYNE

Wireless to The Herald

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 25—Cloyd R. Brown of Livermore Falls, Me., assistant operator of Boston's Yankee Division regiment, is the most embarrassed man in the Army today. With that exuberant enthusiasm that characterizes every soldier's regard for a swiftpaced Russian offensive, he posted on the command post bulletin board a promise of 30-day American furlough to the first combat infantryman escorting Russians to headquarters.

Dozens of Russians were brought in when the artillery won Wiltz, a quaint town high in the Ardennes. For the most part, they were members of Work battalions. Few were able to demonstrate a loyalty toward Soviet Russia. Brown used that to wiggle out of the promise. Everyone teased him about going out on a limb that way but the most surprising aspect of the joke was that not an enlisted man with a hand in the capture of Russians attempted, even in fun to try to make Brown carry through on that promise.

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S/SGT. WALTER GILBERT
Cambridge . . .

Sgt. Walter Gilbert Tells Of Cold Swim Out on Patrol

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 27—This kid was a mechanical engineering student at Northeastern University before the Army grabbed him. His voice is kind of hoarse as though he'd done a lot of shouting lately and his hair needs cutting. But he is a polite kid who sprinkles plenty of "Sirs" in his conversation. He is slender and not too tall and looks in fact more like a student than a soldier.

Staff Sgt. Walter Gilbert of 129 Larch road, Cambridge, is a squad leader in Company K of the YD's 104th regiment and he has earned the Silver Star for leading the first squad over the Sure river in the days when the 26th was helping to bust the Belgian bulge.

The 104th was resting a little today, bivouacked in assorted beaten-up houses in a small Luxembourgian town and so you could sit in a kitchen in one of these houses and

TULLY
(Continued on Page Three)

Patton's Men Drive Huns To Border

Mop up Last of
Ardennes Bulge

By BOYD LEWIS

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UP)—The American Third Army struck forward more than three miles on a 20-mile front today, spearing to the German border in the final mop-up of the Ardennes salient as Marshal von Rundstedt's forces fell back along a broad stretch between Holland and the Saar.

YD DRIVES AHEAD

Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's forces reached the Our river, the boundary between Luxembourg and Germany, four miles northeast of by-passed Clervaux in a general close-in through the border area between points seven miles south of St. Vith and five miles north of Diekirch.

The 26th (Yankee) Division drove two miles eastward to the Skyline Drive overlooking the Luxembourg-Germany border.

Supreme headquarters reports and front dispatches said the Germans now were engaged in a large scale withdrawal before the combined blows of the American Third, First and Ninth armies and the British Second Army, which were wheeling into positions from which they could resume the Allied off-

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Two)

YD's Civil Affairs Unit Is the 'Damndest Outfit'

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 24—The Army telephone in the living room of the grocer's home in a Luxembourg village gave several short, sharp rings. The red-haired major left his writing at the table and walked across the room to the instrument on the wall.

"Oui," he said. "Happy Fourth of July."

The voice on the other end was trying to be calm.

"Well," it said, "we've just increased the population of Esch des Sur. Sure by one."

There was a grunt from the red-haired major. "What do you mean?" He asked. The voice on the other end broke down completely. "Damn it, I've just delivered a baby down here, sir. The major laughed out loud. "Well, better go get yourself a drink," he said.

TULLY

(Continued on Page Six)

North Adams Soldier Really Becomes a Fighting Cook

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 29—It was hot enough for them today, thanks, if you asked the Joes in the 104th Regiment, company K.

Up here in the clear cold air of the jagged Ardennes, where the snow has come to stay and every man's face is sensitive red, Jerry was tossing his weight around. He seemed to have more than usual on the ball and it was very rough trying to knock him out and push him back and take over where he had been. If you wandered down certain roads you had to run a gauntlet of 88's and most of the Yankee-held towns were being rocked from time to time by heavier

TULLY
(Continued on Page Two)



S/SGT. FRANCIS E. MELVILLE
Quincy

WILTZ SHAKES OFF YULETIDE HORROR, BONDAGE IN NEW WELCOME TO YANKS

By CATHERINE COYNE

(Wireless to The Herald)

WILTZ, Luxembourg, Jan. 26—The terrible cost of freedom is proclaimed by wreckage of homes and the degradation of cellar living during five weeks of siege in this once beautiful, twice liberated mountain town, and the comparative cheapness of the awful price is demonstrated by the spirit of its people, especially its women.

Freed from German domination for the second time in five months, this time by a Boston infantry regiment of the Yankee division, Wiltz residents today forgot the horror of continuous artillery bombardment to give Americans a pathetically joyous welcome.

Sixty-five civilians, ranging in age from six months to 84 years, were living in the cellar of partially destroyed houses into which the regimental command moved temporarily. It was a deep, well-constructed cellar but airless, lightless and heatless. The stench was unbearable to Americans but, philosophically, Luxembourgers pointed out the bad smell was better for them than the magnificently accurate Yankee artillery fire.

Prior to their September libera-

tion, these people had been conquered four years by the Nazis. They had not been treated badly, considering the fate of the Poles and French. Germans regarded them as Germans and, in accordance with the strategy of their psychological warfare, treated them as Germans. Their warfare was purely political and once they had removed all Jews they set out to woo Luxembourg people to Germany's cause.

When the enemy returned five weeks ago everything was different. This time there was no wooing, merely threats, for, as one officer remarks, "the wind now blows from a different corner." Threats like lures were unavailing.

"It was stupid to try to make us Germans merely because we speak the German language," commented

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Wiltz Welcomes Yanks Again

(Continued from First Page)

dier; another son of her daughter refused to join the German army and spent two years in a concentration camp for the political crime of helping organize the Luxembourg Freedom Union, and now he is missing—perhaps helping Americans.

She refused to sit in judgment on her grandson in the army. "He was free to agree to go with Germans if he chose," she said. "I hate the Germans, but believe politics is a personal matter."

It was obvious her daughter, a pleasant faced plump woman in her early 50s, did not have her mother's detachment, but she didn't argue. She was too happy, now the Germans were gone, to argue, anyway.

"We could not stand them," she said. "They treated us well before if we did not disagree with them openly. But even then we hated them because they were trying to make us Germans. We who were not Jews lost little that you could see and touch, except a few whose sons were taken away. But they tried to change our spirit. They tried to make us Germans when we were determined to be what we are—Luxembourgers."

She was a leader of the cellar community, a strong minded cheerful woman, who took care of the sick, ordered children about and helped overworked doctors who fought vainly to maintain health against overwhelming odds.

Her house was a shambles, she admitted. It was a fine, modern house, lemon colored stucco, but now the roof was caved in, there was a gaping shellhole in the lemon yellow front, all glass was blown out and the chimney was down.

PRICE PAID

"It is sad," she conceded, "but it's as nothing compared with the way we feel. We knew when the Germans came back that this time we would have to pay a price for liberation. American soldiers paid a high price, their very lives. We have paid little when our cost was only fear, a little hunger and damaged houses. All our suffering can be wiped out, but soldiers cannot be brought back from death."

While we talked through an interpreter, children clamored for attention. A child too young to explain his trouble sobbed forlornly with cold. Another tot who wanted to go into the snowy street to watch the big parade of American vehicles screamed protesting against his mother's firm ban. Pretty girls dashed in and out importantly, now bringing food, now excitedly describing latest condition of homes.

Families tried to maintain the family circle in cramped quarters. Some beds were garden benches stored in the cellar, but most slept on piles of straw covered by blankets. A few women had feather ticks to keep out cold.

Over everything was the smell of human beings crowded together without ventilation, without much washing, and smells of stale food, of illness and of rags burning in mounds of rancid grease to provide light.

A woman who seemed to be the spokesman ignored all that. She clasped her hands emotionally on her breast as she talked in rapid German. There was joy in her voice over liberation. Yet it was colored by sorrow for the loss of American youth. She told me eight civilians were killed here in Wiltz and that 25 were wounded. Doctors corroborated those figures. Of a population of 3600, about 2500 were in the city's cellars during the siege. Three babies were born during that time, one prematurely, and all lived. A six-month-old baby died of enteritis here in this cellar.

CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY

The worst day of the five-week period, she said, was Christmas. Everyone in Wiltz had been planning for that day, the first Christmas since liberation, and every family would entertain two soldiers at dinner. Children were counting days, even after they moved into cellars, for they were even surer than their elders that the German breakthrough was a temporary setback only.

"It was tragic. We could do nothing for the American boys that day," the woman said. "When the Germans came we saw some of the soldiers we had grown to regard as our friends killed or wounded or led away by the enemy. The Germans captured two truck-loads of Christmas gifts and boasted about the good things they had taken from them—little cakes and candies they ate openly, warm clothes they stole, and then they threw other gifts around as though they were trash."

"On Christmas Day the children started to cry because it was unlike Christmas. That was the worst. We had only potatoes boiled in their jackets for dinner. American artillery was heaviest that day. We heard it hitting all around us and we knew it was knocking down our homes. We were afraid; we cannot deny that. It was fearful. Yet we were glad, too, because we knew Germans were in our homes; because we knew American guns were destroying German guns and German men."

"No, we didn't say *c'est la guerre*. We prayed to God. We prayed to God for freedom, for safety, for Americans."

ACCURATE ARTILLERY

With great glee a woman told me of the accuracy of American artillery. "It amazed the Germans," she said. "A sergeant set up a mortar position near my house and before he had a chance to use it the Americans began firing on it. He was very confused. He said that was the fifth position he had picked out, and not one was safe for him."

A doctor matched that story.

The Germans set up a command post in the cellar of a substantial house. They sandbagged it heavily. They were sure they were reasonably protected from our artillery but didn't count on freak accuracy. A shell came over, went through the door, down the stairs and ex-

ploded in the cellar, killing three Germans.

Wiltz was a beautiful if quaint town in autumn. Today it is shamefully wrecked, yet gallantly from blown out windows, from above shattered doorways, or across pockmarked buildings flew the tricolor of Luxembourg. A regiment of American infantrymen led by officers from Boston had presented this remote mountain town to Grand Duchess Charlotte as a birthday gift.

Patton Praises Troops' Valor

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, Jan. 3 (AP)—Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has praised his men's achievements against the Germans as "unparalleled in military history."

"From the bloody corridor at Avranches, to Brest, thence across France to the Saar, over the Saar into Germany and now on to Bas-

togne, your record has been one of continuous victory," the message said.

"Not only have you invariably defeated a cunning and ruthless enemy, but also you have overcome by your indomitable fortitude."

PATTON

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Patton

(Continued from First Page)

tude every aspect of terrain and weather. Neither heat or dust or floods or snow have stayed your progress.

"The speed and brilliancy of your achievements is unsurpassed in military history."

The message continued:

"Recently I had the honor of receiving at the hands of Gen. Bradley (Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army Group commander) a second oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal. This award was bestowed on me not for what I have done but because of what you have achieved."

"From the bottom of my heart, I thank you."

"My New Year wish and sure conviction for you is that, under the protection of Almighty God and the inspired leadership of our President and the high command, you will continue your victorious course to the end that tyranny and vice shall be eliminated, our dead comrades avenged and peace restored to a weary world."

"In closing I can find no fitter expression of my feelings than to apply to you the immortal words spoken by Gen. Scott at Chapultepec, when he said: 'Brave soldiers, veterans, you have been baptized in fire and have come out steel!'"

The message, dated Jan. 1, was contained in General Order No. 1, and was addressed to officers and men of the third Army and "to our comrades of the 19th tactical Air Command."

Quincy Captain Eases Monotony

'Booby-trap' Ruse
Welcome Interlude

By CATHERINE COYNE
[Wireless to The Herald]

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, Luxembourg, Feb. 11—A regimental command post can be anything from a tent to a barn shared with odorous cows and pigs, but in Wiltz on the night and day following liberation of that mountain town an artillery-riddled mansion served briefly as fantastic headquarters for the

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CAPT. ELMER K. FAGERLUND
Of Quincy

QUINCY CAPTAIN RELIEVES MONOTONY

By CATHERINE COYNE

(Continued from First Page)

famed liberating Boston regiment.

It is at the command post that the brains and paper work of the fighting is done. It is a place of maps and plans, of discussion and decision. At times it looks like something out of a Hollywood war movie and there are times when it looks like something out of this world. It was the latter at Wiltz.

When we checked in, after jeeping through the rutted, snowy streets of the desolation that once was a beautiful town, the drawing room of the mansion was serving as orderly room. The staff was in conference in the larger of two dining rooms.

The orderly room was a fine place, built for beauty and comfort that war could not erase, although its parquet floor was stained where rain and snow had frozen and thawed. The furniture was sumptuous but in excellent taste, including a rosewood piano that seemed to cry out for use. Curtains of fine rosy brocade hid the paper, rags and wood nailed over glassless window-frames.

Maj. Donald Healey of Westfield, seated in a high-backed chair of royal blue velour, presided at a magnificent carved table, with his field telephone, providing direct communication to division headquarters and to regimental battalions, at his right hand. Opposite him, in a chair of exquisite needle-point which he thoughtfully covered protectively with an army blanket, Lt. Floyd R. Brown of Livermore Falls, Me., marked an oil-cloth map.

Officers and soldiers entered and left, bringing or taking reports and orders, while others, waiting on a big sofa of red velour, played with Luxembourg children who had wandered up from cellar shelters to make friends.

The scene was both domestic and martial. Brown, who has a really

good baritone singing voice, challenged everyone who entered to play the piano. Vincent Sheean, author and correspondent, sat down and, as he softly played "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," the chatter and business of war ceased. Brown left his maps to stand by the piano, first humming softly, then singing beautifully.

Officers bending over maps in the dining room conference stopped, too, crowding into the doorway to see as well as hear. The children sat quietly on soldiers' knees, their eyes wide with delight in this soothing song, so different after the constant artillery barrages of the past five weeks.

There was no time for an encore. Brown returned to his map and Sheean went forward to visit a battalion in the next sizeable town up the mountain. But everyone seemed to feel better, more relaxed though no less determined, after that interlude.

That kind of interlude is important and so, too, are interludes of laughter, like the following, that ease the tension of battle-planning.

Everyone is booby-trap conscious, particularly when the regiment moves into a town on the heels of the enemy. Engineers go ahead, of course, to de-mine roads and to de-booby-trap command post areas.

Shortly after the orderly room was opened, however, Maj. Healey heard a suspicious ticking that sounded like a mine about to explode.

He yelled excitedly for help in searching the room and it was cool, unflurried Lt. Col. Daniel J. Murphy of Natick, regimental executive officer, who discovered the "booby-trap," a metronome ticking away behind a stack of books. It had been set and planted as a gag by Capt. Elmer Fagerlund of Quincy.

The slim young captain likes to indulge his sense of humor and invariably gets away with it. He tried it less grimly on a friend and me when he prepared a room for us

for the night. In the room were two carved mahogany beds minus springs and mattresses. Into the empty spaces of those beds he had set up two army cots, then ceremoniously ushered us into the room.

The master bedroom of the mansion, it was the coldest place I've ever been in. Windows were blown out, of course, though now they were covered by curtains of brocade. There were patches of snow and ice on the floor.

We had five army blankets each, but we crawled into them with all our clothes on. As she gulped with each Nazi artillery shell that landed in the city that night, my friend wondered why she was choking, and found she had neglected to loosen her necktie.

The tie and my boots were all I took off that night. I even wore a pair of borrowed pilot's pants, a tremendous garment of waterproof cloth lined with several inches of fleece, and I tied a heavy wool scarf about my head. Even then I wasn't warm.

In the morning, at a breakfast of shell-not powdered-eggs fried sunny-side up and hot cocoa, I told Col. Murphy at last I thought I knew something of the discomfort of living in foxholes.

"None of our boys were in foxholes last night," he said proudly, "We got them all under cover in buildings with stoves. Only the patrols were out in the cold and even they had opportunity to come indoors to sleep."

Then he added: "Anyway, a foxhole would have been more comfortable than this house. The boys keep warm in straw and blankets in holes dug into the snow and protected from the wind."

I won't say he wasn't telling the truth. I know the house, apart from the corner of the orderly room near the pot-bellied stove, was indescribably cold, but I cannot believe a foxhole has an iota of comfort.

Tully Needs Violin After This Haircut

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS, Feb. 8—This day was made to order for the correspondent trying to catch up with his own personal errands. At morning briefing there were reports only of minor patrol activities and there didn't seem to be an exciting spot anywhere along

TULLY
(Continued on Page Seven)

the whole Third Army front. A good day to put your private house in order.

So I started the day off by driving into the city of Luxembourg for a haircut. A haircut is a major operation over here, because you can't seem to find any barber who'll cut your hair the way you want it cut. Yanks have a variety of gripes about European male coiffures and mine is that they just won't cut enough off. They mess around you with scissors and clip-

Tully Meets Wild Irishman From Brockton

Finds Sgt. O'Connell
In German Attic

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

A RIFLE OUTPOST ON THE EDGE OF NO MAN'S LAND

12—I don't know what the hell a timid civilian like me is doing here! With a wild Irishman from Brockton named O'Connell and a couple of other infantrymen, I am in an attic room of a partially demolished house in Saarlaauren, Germany, looking through a shell hole in the wall at the German lines, only 800 yards away. I don't like it.

Outside is a partially flooded meadow as flat and unprotected as

TULLY
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Tully Meets Two Bronze Star Men

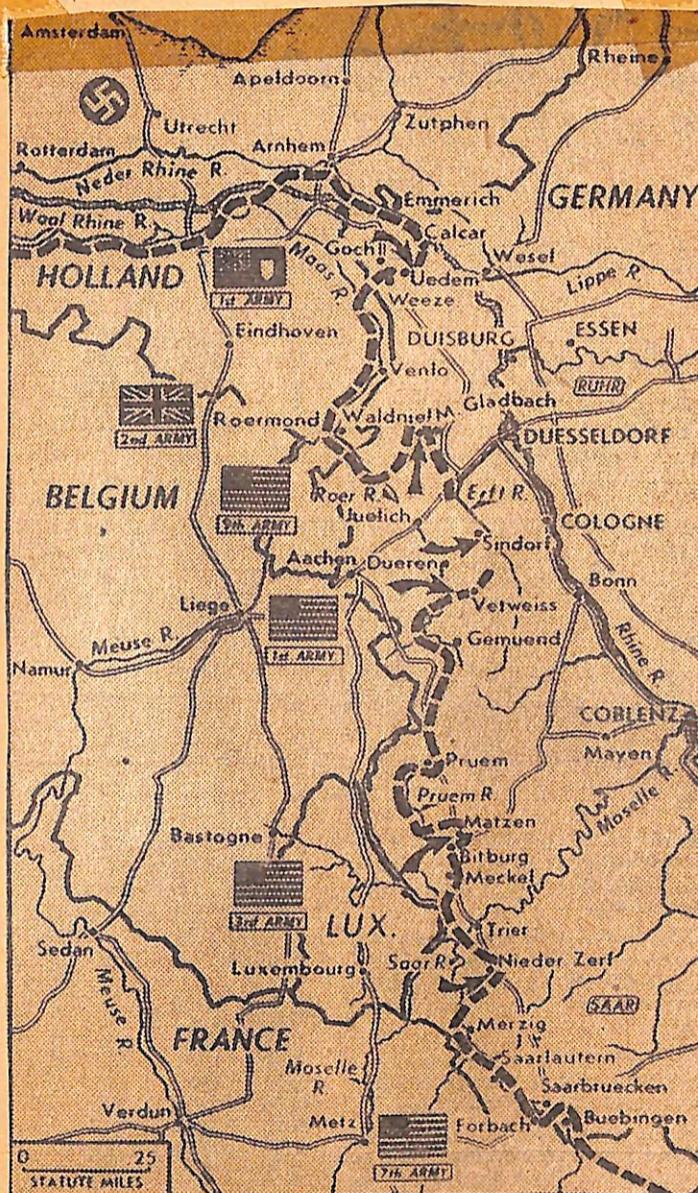
By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

SAARLAUTERN, Germany, Feb. 20—Everybody is getting used to the mud again, after a couple of months of skyscraper snow drifts. It had rained for five days when we drove into Saarlautern today and the little rivers and creeks which criss-cross the countryside had flooded some roads and made others tortuous, rutty quagmires. At one point on

Saarlautern, over which American and German troops have been fighting, the drive, our jeep crawled slowly through a mile-long "lake" two feet deep which had overflowed the road and left only the trees and telephone poles on either side as markers.

TULLY

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(AP Wirephoto Map)

on Cologne, is today reported to have crossed the Erft river, while other Americans advanced beyond Waldneil, east of Muenchen Gladbach, and Canadians pushed southward from Uedem, and U. S. Third Army troops advanced in the Bitburg area and south of Trier.

Ralph Palladino, B. U. Grad, Promoted to Colonel in YD

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, Feb. 26—Lt.-Col. Ralph Palladino of 49 Putnam road, Somerville, commanding the 104th regiment, has been promoted to colonel. Col. Palladino, a graduate of Boston University, is a native of Italy but lived most of his life in Mansfield. First commissioned a second lieutenant in the ROTC in 1926, he entered the Army as a

TULLY

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COL. RALPH PALLADINO

Seven Yankee Division Men Decorated in Germany

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, Feb. 27 (Delayed)—An Attleboro lieutenant who talked 35

Germans into surrendering to him tops the list of seven Yankee Division men decorated today for action against the enemy.

Second Lt. Walter A. Young was a technical sergeant and platoon leader on the day when he led his men through mortar, machine gun and small arms fire to secure the flank of the third battalion of the 101st regiment. In doing so the platoon surrounded an un-

TULLY

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Each one must be captured fighting.

ONLY 10 JAPS TAKEN

Manila casualties have not

Smiling Tully 'Great Guy,' YD Man Tells His Readers

Andrew Tully, Traveler war correspondent now with the Yankee Division in Germany, has made thousands of friends at home with his colorful and straight-from-the-shoulder stories of how local soldiers are helping to win this war.

The following letter was received by the Traveler today from Staff Sgt. R. J. Walsh, serving with the Yankee Division. He tells what he and other Joes think of Andy Tully. The letter follows:

FRANCE, Feb. 6.

To the Editor:

I'm just another GI in the ETO. To the public of Boston I'd like to write a few words about a man whom you all write to asking ad-

TULLY

(Continued on Page Six)

YD Grins Greet Nazi Plea To Give up in Saarlautern

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN SAARLAUTERN, Germany, March 1—The Jerries had been shelling the hairpin turn on that awful hill which overlooks Saarlautern just before our jeep started the descent today. But for the umpteenth time we made it and then sped along the home stretch—a mile long strip of naked road which leads into the city itself and which is well within enemy machine gun range—without hearing anything more deadly than the rattle of small arms to our

GERMANS ON RIDGES

Saarlautern hasn't changed much since the last time I was here. The men of the 26th still hold the western half of the city along with a substantial bridgehead across the Saar river which roughly bisects the town. The day's activities still consist of taking one house at a

TULLY

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MAJ. EDWARD F. LOGAN

Capt. Logan, Carrier Made Majors in YD

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 7—Two Greater Boston officers, both staff members of the 328th regiment, today were promoted from captain to major. They are Paul Carrier of Belmont and Edward F. Logan of Cohasset, the latter a nephew of the former commanding general of the Yankee Division.

Maj. Logan is the son of Theodore M. Logan of Jerusalem road, Cohasset. He attended Portsmouth (R. I.) Priory School and was graduated from Harvard in 1939. Before entering service he was associated with his father in the Boston Beer Company, South Boston.

He is nephew of the late Lt.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, colonel of the 1st Infantry in World War I, and later commander of the 26th Division, and for 25 years presiding justice of the South Boston district court. He also is a nephew of Brig.-Gen. Francis V. Logan of Camp Croft, South Carolina.

Bullets Pepper Tully's Shelter as Yanks Blast Germans Out of Saarlautern

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

SAARLAUTERN, Germany, March 5 (Delayed)—From time to time this house is peppered by machine gun fire from three sides but you are okay if you stay away from the door and the two windows. Still it is not the kind of place you like to occupy permanently and you are amazed at the cool serenity of the American soldiers whose home it is.

This is the so called "German side" of the city of which the Americans now hold about two-thirds and the Jerries one-third. Over here across the Saar River from the

TULLY



TULLY

Street Fighting in Germany Fierce, Fast, Tully Relates

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 9—Street fighting in these German cities is like "living on top of an ant hill in the middle of a bowling alley," the serious-visaged bespectacled corporal from Brooklyn declared. Cpl. Arnold Caplan put it in a neat nutshell for his buddies in the 28th

Regiment, especially after a little skirmish.

The fight lasted only 30 minutes but in that time the men of the first platoon of Company F cleaned out dozens of houses, killed about 20 Jerries and took almost as many

TULLY

(Continued on Page Twenty)

Mr. Rommel
But Locally
Ike Here Anymore,
with the Place



Two YD Men Promoted on Battlefield

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN GERMANY, MARCH 14—Two second lieutenants whose heroic actions won them battlefield promotions from the rank of sergeant have been awarded Bronze Stars by order of Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, commanding the Yankee Division.

They are Lt. Anthony E. Zardeskas, of 2 Mercer street, South Boston, and Lt. John P. Murphy, of 123 Norwood street, Newtonville.

Then a staff sergeant and chief of detail for an artillery battery, Lt. Zardeskas set up an observation post on a strategically located hill to watch for an expected counter attack and to direct tank artillery fire. He and his men stayed at the post all one night under mortar and machine gun fire, and all the next day. Still the expected counter attack did not develop.

The next night soon after dark, Lt. Zardeskas heard the movement of troops about 150 yards ahead. First ordering his men to take cover, he crawled forward alone to a spot from which he could have an excellent field of observation. Then he called for artillery and directed a devastating fire which halted the enemy movement, inflicted heavy casualties and foiled the counter attack.

After company L of the 101st regiment had suffered casualties while engaged in consolidating new positions, Lt. Murphy, then a technical sergeant and acting platoon leader, was forced to take command of the company. In the absence of all officers, he reorganized it under heavy fire and under his command the company beat back a succession of German counter-attacks during the night; then in the morning, Lt. Murphy led an attack which took the enemy's positions and killed 50 Germans.

ANDREW TULLY.



LT. ANTHONY ZARDESKAS

Quincy's Sgt. Zacchine, 54, To Retire from YD Armor

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION AT THE RHINE, March 13—First sergeants in the U. S. Army are fabulous creatures. True to the tradition is 1st Sgt. William Zacchine, 54-year-old soldier from Quincy who is going back to the United States to be retired after 30 years of soldiering.

ON MEXICAN BORDER

"I wish I was young enough to do it over again," said the sergeant. "Once my boys get rolling on the other side of the Rhine, there'll be no stopping them until Berlin."

Son of Mrs. Amelia Zacchine of

TULLY

(Continued on Page Thirty-three)

relief of the besieged 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne.

Sgt. Zacchine won the Bronze Star in the present war. His ETO ribbon has three bronze service stars representing participation in the Normandy, northern France and Germany operations and he also wears the Mexican border campaign ribbon, the Victory medal, the Good Conduct medal and the American Defense medal.

The sergeant was married for the second time two years ago and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Zacchine, lives in Los Angeles. His first wife died 15 years ago.

Tully

(Continued from First Page)

69 Nightingale avenue, Quincy, Sgt. Zacchine looks 20 years less than his age and is cited by his officers as "able to outmarch men half his age." He enlisted Oct. 24, 1913, and served on the Mexican border with the First Cavalry in 1916 before going to France during World War I with the 83d Artillery.

He left the service in 1920 but re-enlisted two years later in the Third Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He stayed with that organization until 1938 when he helped to organize the First Armored Division at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Joining the Fourth Armored when it was active in April, 1941, Sgt. Zacchine helped bring it to France last July and became first sergeant of Combat Command A, a workhouse unit of the division, which spearheaded the Third Army's drive across France and effected the historic

87th Clears Coblenz of Foe, Bradley Lauds 4th Armored

By GENE CURRIVAN

[Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless]

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, March 17—The once proud, beautiful city of Coblenz at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers tonight was in American hands. The 87th Division is in there taking care of the last scattered resistance.

To the south of Coblenz, in a new rectangular trap bounded by the Moselle, Rhine, Saar and Nahe rivers, several thousand German troops are facing annihilation or rout. They have but one way to go and that is eastward.

Sudden thrusts by U. S. Armored columns, which already have cut two ribbons through the rectangle paralleling the Rhine, places the enemy in the position of having Americans in front of them and behind them. Our forces at the Saar are battling through one of the most formidable parts of the Siegfried line while other American units have cut far behind the line, blocking possible escape to the northeast.

This spectacular thrust across the trap was made by the Fourth Armored Division, which is the fastest moving outfit in

(Continued on Page Twenty-three)

87th Clears Foe from City

(Continued from First Page)

this or any other army. Since noon Thursday when Maj.-Gen. Hugh Gaffey gave the order to drive on, the Fourth slashed two swaths each 33 miles long right across Germany from the Moselle to the Nahe river.

This was the second time in two weeks that the Fourth has made one of its famous breakthroughs. The other was made to Coblenz. Gen. Omar Bradley thought well enough of the present achievement to send a congratulatory message to Gen. Gaffey through his chief, Gen. Patton. He characterized the

maneuver as a "bold adventure." Over the entire Third Army front we captured 17 towns, cleared four and entered three. The 90th Division advanced three miles and is on the Rhine along a six-mile front from two to eight miles south of Boppard or 15 south of Coblenz. The division also captured Saint Goar, Bad Salzig and Pfaffenbeck.

The Fifth Red Diamond Division, operating 10 miles north and west of Simmern, captured 10 towns before slowing up for the night. But 10 miles west of Simmern, which is in the northeastern part of the rectangle, the 11th Armored, taking a page out of the Fourth's book, shot ahead seven miles to capture Wurlich. This thrust was through the Moselle bridgehead established by the 89th Division. The 11th also took Buckenbeuren, during its dash through the countryside.

On the Saar front the 26th moved on a five-mile front and captured Mettlach, eight miles south of Saarburg, while the 80th took Wadern, 15 miles southeast of Saarburg. The 10th Armored Division gained a mile through brutal terrain while the 94th and the Third cavalry Division advanced east and northeast in the area east of Trier.

(Copyright 1945)

26th DIV.
↙

YD Finds 'Elite' SS Troops Mangy Crew, Tully Says

Whining 'Supermen' Remove Insignia Lest Yank Captors Treat Them Harshly

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 18—Maybe it shouldn't be happening to Hitler—but it is.

SS. troops captured by the 26th division in its drive through the Saarland, which culminated with the taking of the strategic town of Merzig, are disowning their outfit by stripping off their SS. insignia before surrendering.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Lake Finds YD In Hardest Job

By AUSTEN LAKE

WITH THE YANKEE DIVISION—The old originals of the YD in World War I never fought through such wildernesses of this topsy turvy world as the current YD is fighting through today. Even the famous Argonne Forest seems a mere scuffle in the Arnold Arboretum, in comparison with the jumble of the Saar mountains, where God seems to have piled his left-over material when he made the world.

It is an upside down world of huge geographical wrinkles, steep drops and dizzy heights, with roads that are narrow goat-runs, and covered with thick pine forests, like the scrub of a buffalo's back. Nature lovers might pay fortunes to reach such scenic heights and stand bewitched by the wild disorder, but there is no beauty here for the American soldiers who live in constant danger of land mines or cunningly concealed pillboxes, from which frowsy Germans pot them like hunters from a duck blind. To them the country is hideous.

So we inch our way to a mountain crest, where a battalion command looked down on the fathomless valleys of the Saar river, winding like silver ribbon. We jeeped for miles along a narrow shelf that was grooved along a mountain rim, and where any sudden skid on the greasy going would have caused a non-stop flight to 1000 feet below.

The climb would have taxed a mountain mule, but a tough automotive bronco, called a jeep, did it, bucking its way over boulders, squeezing through underbrush, and churning out of black water bogs till we reached the top.

COMMANDER KILLED

There were men scattered in a small clearing. They wore coal scuttle helmets and shapeless clothes, with a week-old stubble on their chins. Some popped out of slit trenches, like woodchucks, and some peered from concrete shelter. It was a scene such as Rip Van Winkle might have met in the Catskills.

German shrapnel had killed the battalion commander that morning with a scythe-like splinter which pierced his heart.

"No bigger'n that," said Sgt. Raymond Thibault, Greenwood ave., West Newton, holding up a thumb and forefinger. "Great guy."

He spoke as one who lays a verbal wreath on the grave of a lamented friend, and then turns resolutely to an unfinished task.

For there are no tears here. The wavering line between life and death is too thin for morbid brooding. It was strange to think that at this instant the traffic is buzzing busily along Tremont st., with crowds of mid-day workers swarming into lunch bars for quick snacks, and folks peering into shop windows or loitering on the Common.

There is no kinship between that placid far-away world and this one, where artillery shells fizz overhead like the squirt of giant seltzer bottles, and noises echo through valleys, as of slamming heavy oaken doors.

"What do the people at home think of the war?" they have asked me over and over, as children might project their minds towards the sky on a clear night and question:

"Mummy, what sort of people



Sgt. Koplan

WO McPherson

Sgt. Tom Brooks

Lt. Col. Sullivan

PFC Williams

Sgt. Thibault

Sgt. H. F. Kearns

Lt. Frank Blair

Killarney blue eyes. (His mother, Ellen, was born there.)

HOME IN AUGUST?

Cpl. Sebastian Canova, 608 East Sixth st., Southie, whose dream is to spend his August wedding anniversary with wife, Josephine.

PFC Harold Meserve, 96 Lincoln st., Abington, whose idea of bliss is being back at his bench at the Prospect Shoe Co.

PFC Francis McElaney, 16 Mt. Vernon st., Charlestown.

Cpl. Guard PFC Patrick McDevitt, 13½ Howell st., Southie, Donegal-born man, who painted the interiors for the Walker Building.

First Sgt. Tom A. Brooks, 44 Talbot ave., Dorchester, who worked at Whitman Wool on Chauncy st.

War is mass insanity. It was fantastic that men, because of geographical accident of birth, should be hunting each other in this mountain vastness, like wild beasts, and living, stinking and unkempt, in gopher holes—men prodded on by artificial hatred till it seizes the soul and dissolves the conscience—victims of Europe's age-old distempers—children of catastrophe.

There was a bend in the road on the way back, where other soldiers garrisoned a captured pillbox, for this is the heart of the Siegfried line. There were New Enganders there, too, perched like crows on a high cliff.

PFC William Croteau, 232 Broadway, Lawrence, who used to drive a taxi for the White Tower and has a photo of his pretty wife, Estelle.

This was the collecting point for strays of road traffic, a kind of rendezvous for regrouping stragglers, sifting prisoners and checking casualties.

A file of a dozen German prisoners trekked along—men with a beaten and debased look that comes from living furiously, like hunted animals—a moron mixture from the back yards of Europe.

And escorting them was PFC Harmon M. Smith, 123 Roosevelt ave., Bridgeport, Ct., an ammunition passer.

VICTIMS IGNORED

YD Rolling Toward Rhine After 4 Days of Slugging

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 19—Rolling toward the Rhine over this dust-laden countryside, New England's famed Yankee Division is setting a record comparable to that of the Fourth Armored in its recent stab at Germany's midriff.

Today, as I watched troops of

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ded an estimated



Safer up Front In Patton's Army

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS AT THE RHINE, March 21 (Delayed)—The safest place to be as Patton's fast-rolling armor and sprinting infantry clean up Germany's Rhineland is right in the van of the advancing troops.

"FLUID" IS OUTMOLED

"Fluid" is now an outmoded way of describing the Third Army front, for actually in the southern sector there is no front as the word is generally used; there are only sev-

TULLY
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Tully

(Continued from First Page)

Wehrmacht. Ludwigshafen was being cleared out, but 10 miles to the southwest there was a formidable German pocket.

"You can go forward 20 miles if you like," Capt. John Arnott of 28 Salem street, Reading, motor officer for the 101st Regiment of the Yankee Division, told me. "But if you go back five miles you'll get into trouble."

Correspondents are not the only befuddled citizens. Soldiers are just as much in the dark as to what areas have been cleared. Thus, the other day Lt.-Col. Dan Murphy of Natick, executive officer of the 101st, and Pvt. Bob Coe of 101 Playstead street, West Medford, almost liberated a town by themselves.

RAN INTO ROAD BLOCK

"We came down the road to this town, see," Coe told me, "and we ran into a road block. Well, we hung around awhile trying to figure a way to get by it and all of a sudden we saw one of our own compatriots just going in on another road. We were the first guys to get there."

Traveling by night is strictly a

grade A risk. With Buck Griffin of the Worcester Gazette I left 26th Division headquarters a little after 6 o'clock the other night to go to the command post of the 104th regiment, only 10 miles east. We knew the name of the 104th's town and we had a map but we were on the road exactly four hours and finally wound up at the 101st because in the pitch darkness we got on several wrong roads and found ourselves suddenly mixed up in a Sixth Armored convoy far out of the YD's zone.

It was an eerie experience. The towns presumably cleared of troops were quiet in a way that seemed almost noisy, and we only saw four American soldiers while passing through five towns. All around us flares used by doughfeet to light up battle areas made the sky a sudden, frightening silver blob and guns boomed constantly.

That night we slept in a German house taken over by the military government section—slept in feather beds—while outside in the street the tired Yanks lined up their German prisoners in a formation which by daylight had grown to a small army of 300. The next day our maps were out of date again and we had to be briefed anew on what roads could be traveled.

I stood talking with Lt. Col. George Sullivan, Jr., 7 Rowe st., dental office over to his dad, Dr. George, Sr., when he went to the

3d Army Now Tops Others In Amount of Reich Soil Won

By GENE CURRIVAN

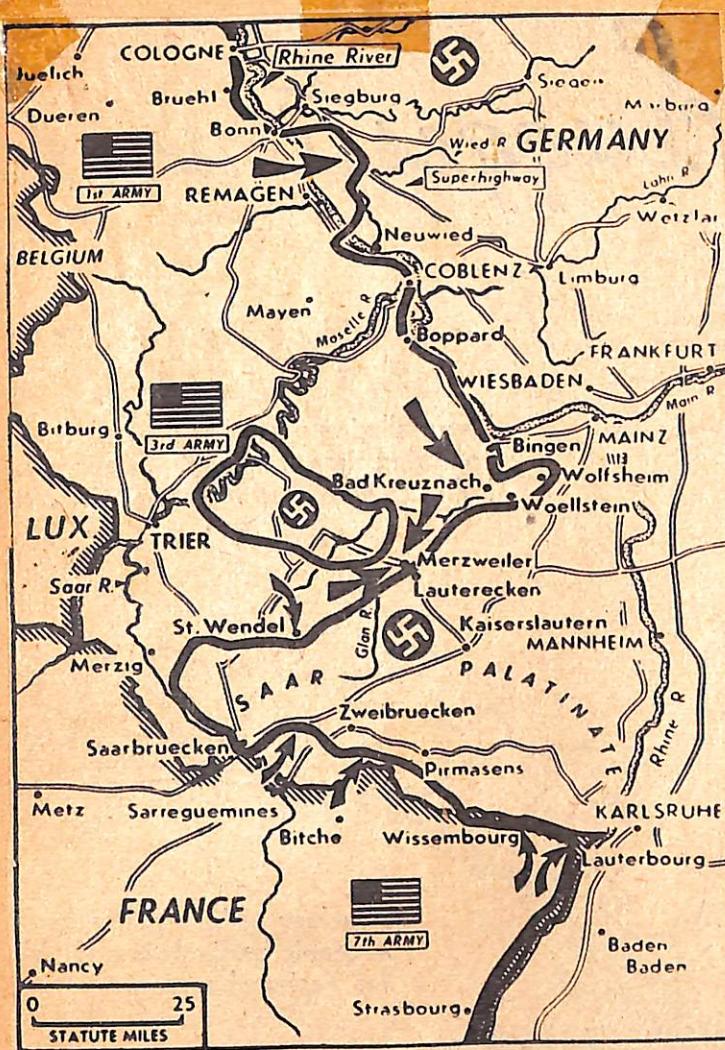
(Radio to Boston Herald-N. Y. Times)

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, March 19—Gen. Patton's forces virtually control about a third of what is left of the upper Rhineland quadrangle. They now hold more German soil than any other army on the western front, and are nearest to Berlin.

Two magnificent armored thrusts from north and south made contact today 18 miles northwest of Kaiserslautern and closed in around an estimated 2000 who now have no place to go. The trap is 20 miles by 15 in the area between the Moselle and the Nahe rivers with its southern boundary about 10 miles east of Trier.

It was expected that many more would be caught in this particular pocket but the Germans saw it closing and got a considerable number of their forces out. Many of those, however, who managed to escape from the area, were wiped out by planes

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(AP Wirephoto)
VISE CLOSING ON 80,000 GERMANS—Arrows indicate Allied west front drives. Junction of Third Army units at Merzweiler trapped 2000 Germans (swastika in ring) in western Saar. At Mainz enemy blew up bridges against advancing U. S. tanks, thus dooming many of 80,000 Germans still west of Rhine. Meanwhile, First Army expanded bridgehead.

3d Army Has Lead in Reich

(Continued from First Page)

of the 19th Tactical Air Command as they jammed the roads leading eastward.

It was estimated that more than 1000 motor transports were bombed and strafed on these roads today, although official preliminary figures were 427 destroyed, 205 damaged. Much of this was done in the Kirm and Kaiserslautern areas where outgoing traffic was heaviest.

Patton has four complete armored divisions and 10 armored battalions slashing their way through this Rhineland quadrangle now in addition to his formidable infantry divisions. Again today they fanned out so swiftly that opposition was negligible except in front of the fourth, which is running into fanatical resistance up in a Rhine corner only 12 miles southwest of Mainz.

This city of 158,000, one of the principal Rhine cities, is now one of the leading escape routes for the Germans in the upper quadrangle. It is but 15 miles from Bingen which the 90th Division captured last night.

The capture of Bingen gives the Third Army control of the Rhine to north of Coblenz. The distance from Coblenz to Berlin is 275 miles, or less than the distance which separates any other western front army from the Reich capital. It was only a week ago that the Third Army looked like an "also ran" in the race for Berlin but now we are a neck in front of the First Army which had been leading the way.

Down in the Saar basin our infantry divisions pushed out against stiff resistance in and around the Siegfried line. The 26th moved forward on a five-mile front and cleared Dermingen, 17 miles east of Merzig. In doing so, elements of the division captured a complete field artillery battalion with its commander, men and equipment. The 80th cleared Wendel, 20 miles northeast of Saarlaubern, and are well behind the Siegfried line. The Germans west and south of Wendel will have to get out fast or be trapped by Gen. Patch's Seventh Army which is moving northward.

26th DIV.

'Duck' Ammunition Carrier Totes Tully Across Rhine

By ANDREW TULLY

(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE, March 24 (Delayed)—I crossed the Rhine this afternoon in a junk between artillery barrages and air-plane strafing.

CROSSED ON 'DUCK'

I crossed in an amphibious "duck" and my seat was a box of 155 mm howitzer shells with which the duck was loaded. It really was

RHINE

(Continued on Page Ten)

Tully Describes Rhine Crossing Of YD Regiment

(This is the story of how a Yankee Division infantry regiment crossed the Rhine river at night as told by a correspondent who made the crossing with the troops.—Editor)

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION ACROSS THE RHINE, March 25 (Delayed)—The chunky little colonel with the short, clipped graying hair and steel-rimmed spectacles came into the regimental command post and walked over to the table where all maps were spread.

FLIP COIN FOR RIDE

"It's all set; we're moving tonight," he said to the dozen lantern-lit faces. "Now, if you'll give me your attention for a few minutes I'll tell you all I know about it."

The men stood silently while the
TULLY
(Continued on Page Twenty-three)



NEXT STOP BERLIN—U. S. Third Army troops (1) are near Frankfurt and have crossed the Main river southeast of that city as other Third Army Yanks (2) crossed the Rhine south of Coblenz. U. S. First Army (3) expanded its Remagen bridgehead to near Altenkirchen while Allies (4) in the north enlarged holdings east of Rhine. Allied-held territory—Germany is shaded.

Tully Is Cited, Made Honorary Member of YD

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, Overseas, March 26—Andrew Tully, War Correspondent for the Boston Traveler today was cited by the commanding general of the Twenty-Sixth Division and named an honorary member of the division.

The citation, signed by Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, follows:

Somewhere in Germany, March Twenty-fourth, nine-

CITATION
(Continued on Page Twenty-three)

Citation

(Continued from First Page)

teen forty-five, Mr. Andrew F. Tully, war correspondent, Boston Traveler, somewhere in Germany, Dear Mr. Tully:

For over six months you have been closely associated with this division having lived with it, marched with it, and witnessed its feats from the front lines. During that time we of the division have come to regard you as one of our own.

It is with great pleasure that on behalf of the entire personnel of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry Division I inform you that you have been named an honorary member of the Yankee Division.

I enclose herewith a YD shoulder patch which we would appreciate you wearing if it does not contravene regulations pertaining to your uniform.

Sincerely Willard S. Paul, major general, U. S. Army, commanding.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 27 (AP)—The American Seventh Army hurdled the Rhine early yesterday, joining six other Allied armies in the drive on Berlin. The Germans reeled back from a series of breakthroughs, in one of which the U. S. First Army drove 35 miles.

ENTER FRANKFURT

Behind Patton's armor, infantry cleared Hassloch, seven miles east of Mainz, overrun several towns between the fallen city of Darmstadt and Frankfurt, and pushed on into Frankfurt's outskirts.

The 26th Infantry Division was disclosed to be operating in the Third Army's original Rhine bridgehead along with the Fifth and 90th Infantry, the Fourth Armored Infantry and Fourth Armored Divisions.

The Third Army took 5214 prisoners Sunday.

The Germans threw the 116th Panzer Division into the path of Gen. Simpson's Ninth Army as it drove through the forests of the Ruhr.

A tank battle raged five miles southeast of Dorsten, which is 17 miles from the Rhine due east of Wesel.

The 30th Infantry Division was battling nine miles north of Essen after a four-mile advance up to late afternoon. Other Ninth Army forces crossed the Lippe river to protect the 30th's north flank, since the British Second had been unable to keep pace.

Forces fighting along the Lippe were 12 miles east of the Rhine and were locked in another tank battle south of Gahlen.

The 79th Division to the south likewise ran into tank opposition and found the going slower, but it was fighting in Wehoven, northeast suburb of Duisburg, the Ruhr port with a population of 31,000.

The 79th captured Hefeld and pressed two and a half miles east where it was nine miles north west of Essen.

The super highway to Berlin had been cut in at least three places as the British, Americans and Canadians struck out through northern Germany from a solid bridgehead, now more than 31 miles long.

Fighting Scots gave the British Second Army a bridgehead 15 miles deep at an undisclosed point.

A bulletin from the First Army front said powerful tank forces of Gen. Hodges had penetrated to the highway town of Heckholzhausen in a 35-mile thrust out of the Remagen-Erpel bridgehead, while other armored units smashed into the junction city of Limburg in a 22-mile thrust.

Heckholzhausen is eight miles northeast of Limburg.

(German advices to Madrid said the big push was the greatest in size and intensity ever mounted by the Allies in Europe and declared the British and American armies were using new arms and tactics.)

Seventh Army in Surprise Leap

Seventh Army veterans struck without artillery or air preparation in a surprise assault at an undisclosed point. Earlier the Germans had said the Americans were hammering at the gates of the big traffic center of Karlsruhe, on the south part of the front.

Power-laden U. S. First Army tank teams raced unchecked into the city of Limburg. Other armored forces smashed 15 miles eastward, trying to crush the Germans before they could escape a pincers being formed by the First and U. S. Ninth armies.

The U. S. Third Army's original breakthrough forces of the Fourth Armored Division were ripping into the middle of Germany under a security blackout, probably well beyond positions reported yesterday, when they were 40 miles east of the Rhine.

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(AP Wirephoto)
SEVEN ALLIED ARMIES ARE POUNDING EAST into central Germany (arrows) as Eisenhower declares enemy "whipped" in west. First Army is close to Wetzlar, the Third near Wuerzburg. But security blackouts veil true extent of gains. In east, Russians are fighting in Danzig and Gdynia, and pushing ahead in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Maj Gen Paul of Y-D Awarded DSM for Capable Leadership

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj Gen Willard S. Paul of Shrewsbury, Mass., commander of the 26th (Yankee) Division, was announced today by the War Department.

His "calm, capable leadership" from Oct. 8, 1944, when the YD went into the front lines as part of the XII Corps, until Dec. 12 when the division smashed through the Maginot Line, was cited in the official order giving him the decoration.

"From Nov. 8 to December," the citation said in part, "he led the division in a sustained advance of approximately 50 miles over terrain which afforded many natural obstacles, including the Seille and Saar rivers, against stubborn enemy resistance.

"Through skillful employment of the elements of his command he developed the maximum power required to achieve break-throughs of successive strong enemy defense lines, and forced the enemy elements opposing him, including battle-wise Panzer units and fanatical SS troops, into a series of withdrawals.

German Civilians Clogging Roads

Tully Calls It 'Sabotage' as Convoy Are Halted by Wagons and Handcarts

ANDREW TULLY
 (Traveler Staff Correspondent)
 FRANKFURT, March 31 (Delayed)—German civilians are still doing their bit for the Fatherland. It is not stabbings in the back, or shootings in the dark, or blowing up bridges. The German civilian population is too docile for any such violence of a widespread scale. But there exists today in American-occupied Germany a more sub-

TULLY
 (Continued on Page Six)

Revere Man One Of 5 YD Medics To Win Medals

By ANDREW TULLY
 (Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS IN FRANKFURT, March 30 (Delayed)—Five Massachusetts men, all members of medical outfits, today

MEDALS

(Continued on Page Six)

cited for having driven his amateurish "wolfskampf" (i.e., of a tank

Die-Hard Nazi Garrison Quits, Hangs Own 'Traitor' Officer

ASCHAFFENBURG, Germany, April 3 (AP)—The die-hard Nazi garrison in this German barracks city on the banks of the river Main surrendered today to the 45th Infantry division of the U. S. Seventh Army after a fierce week-long battle in which both German civilians and soldiers fought the Americans.

Shortly after 9 A. M., the ruthless German Major von Lambert, who had hanged two of his officers in the streets of Aschaffenburg during the peak of the fighting, led his troops in a white-flag parade from the old four-towered castle in the heart of the city.

And here, in the flaming, smoking rubble heaps of a city that once had sheltered 40,000 Germans, the GI's found an answer to the oft-repeated question, "Why do these guys keep on fighting?"

It was found in the heart of the business district—at No. 5 Herstallstrasse, to be exact.

There in front of a wineshop hung the body of a young German lieutenant. His hands were tied.

but he was not blindfolded. He swung from a rope twisted tightly around his neck, with the other end of the rope tied to a steel support for a sign.

Civilians said he was hanged on the orders of von Lambert, who had dictated this text of a garishly painted placard tacked to the front of the wineshop:

"Cowards and traitors hang!"

"Yesterday—an officer candidate from Alsace-Lorraine died a hero's death in destroying an enemy tank. He lives on."

"Today—here hangs a coward in officer's garb because he betrayed the führer and the people. He is dead forever."

YD Spearheads Smash Way into Fulda

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, April 2 (AP) — The American Third Army, spearheaded by the 11th Armored and 26th Infantry Divisions, drove today into Fulda and Kassel, 165 miles from Berlin, and within 198 miles of the Russian lines while other Allied armies grimly mopped up 40,000 to 100,000 of Germany's best troops, trapped in the encircled Ruhr.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley sent tank columns far beyond both Kassel and Fulda, one armored column reaching within 155 miles of Berlin at a point three miles northwest of Eisenach at the northwest edge of the famous Thuringian forest.

There, Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's army was 95 miles from Leipzig and closest to the Russian front in its swift power drive to bisect the Reich and bar access of troops in the north from the Bavarian Alps, where Hitler may be preparing for his last stand.

Supreme headquarters said all of Field Marshal Walther von Model's army group B, strongest left on the western front and containing the last tank army opposing

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Nine)

It was the 26th (Yankee) division which entered the outskirts of Fulda in the path blazed by the 11th armored division.

The 6th armored division was encountering strong resistance, including tanks and numerous assault

guns. The 4th armored (breakthrough) division was the one approaching Eisenach, on the route to Weimar, Leipzig and the Russian front.

KNOWN TO CATHOLICS

Fulda is known to Catholics all over the world. The tomb of St. Boniface, apostle of the Germans and the man who brought Christianity to the Reich, is there. German cardinals, archbishops and bishops ordinarily meet in Fulda each year and issue pastoral letters which are read from Catholic pulpits. When Hitler came into power, the pastoral letters were delivered by couriers a few minutes before church services began in order to prevent the Gestapo from seizing the pronouncements.

A few isolated German pockets were being erased in the vast expanse overrun last week by the Third Army. Some 300 SS troops were reported holding out in Rotenberg, 24 miles southeast of Kassel. A few traps still were being mopped up north of Frankfurt on the Main.

The Germans mined the Frankfurt-Berlin superhighway in spots and ambushed supply lines behind Patton's vanguards in small scale actions.



In Europe, spearheads of the 26th division (YD) drove into the outskirts of Fulda, and other units of the Third Army entered Kassel both 165 miles from Berlin and within 195 of the Russians. Gen. Patton's tanks were within three miles of Eisenach and 96 of Leipzig. The Seventh Army's 12th armored division reached the suburbs of Marienburg, across the Main from the Bavarian city of Wuerzburg. Lt.-Gen. Patch's units had linked with the French, who have driven 18 miles beyond the Rhine.

Berlin said the British had advanced more than 35 miles beyond Muenster, capital of Westphalia. The Germans, fearing a trap by Field Marshal Montgomery, were reported pulling out of Holland, thus possibly freeing Britain from the menace of V-weapons, one of which has fallen in England since Thursday.

On Road to Berlin

Yankee Division Boys Mopped up Fulda Nazis

By ANDREW F. TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN FULDA, Germany, April 2 (Delayed)—Troops of the Yankee Division today were engaged in fierce street fighting with last ditch Nazi defenders in this famed Catholic city, site of the tomb of St. Boniface "Apostle of Germany," gaining a foothold by a night-time fording of the wide but shallow Fulda river. Behind this barrier the Germans apparently had hoped to establish a defense along the entire Third Army front.

The troops entered the city proper early in the morning but were still mopping up this afternoon.

FULDA
(Continued on Page Three)

Tables Turned in Frankfurt: Ex-Slaves Get Best Food

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

FRANKFURT, April 1 (Delayed)—Two hundred thousand ration cards are being printed to control the feeding of this splintered city's civilian population—shrunken to less than 150,000 from a peace-time peak of 556,000.

But the human beings who lived as cattle under the German whip—the thousands of Polish, Russian, Czech, French and Mongol slaves whose emaciated shadows haunt this ghost city—will eat before their former masters.

"The book takes care of it," said Warrant Officer Bernard Ratigan of Detroit, who, with only one sergeant to help him,

FRANKFURT
(Continued on Page Two)

Nazi Bands Seize Hospital Cars to Get Back to Lines

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS 150 MILES INTO GERMANY, April 2—One of perhaps a score of known bands of German army stragglers which have been striking at rear echelon units on this very fluid front in the past few days yesterday pounced upon and captured the field hospital of the Fourth Armored Division nearly 60 miles behind the lines.

Today it was announced that "we've got the personnel back, but the vehicles are gone." No further amplification was given as to whether the hospital personnel, numbering about 100, including seven nurses, was recaptured or released by the Nazis. It was said, however, that apparently all the Nazis wanted were the vehicles "to get back to their lines."

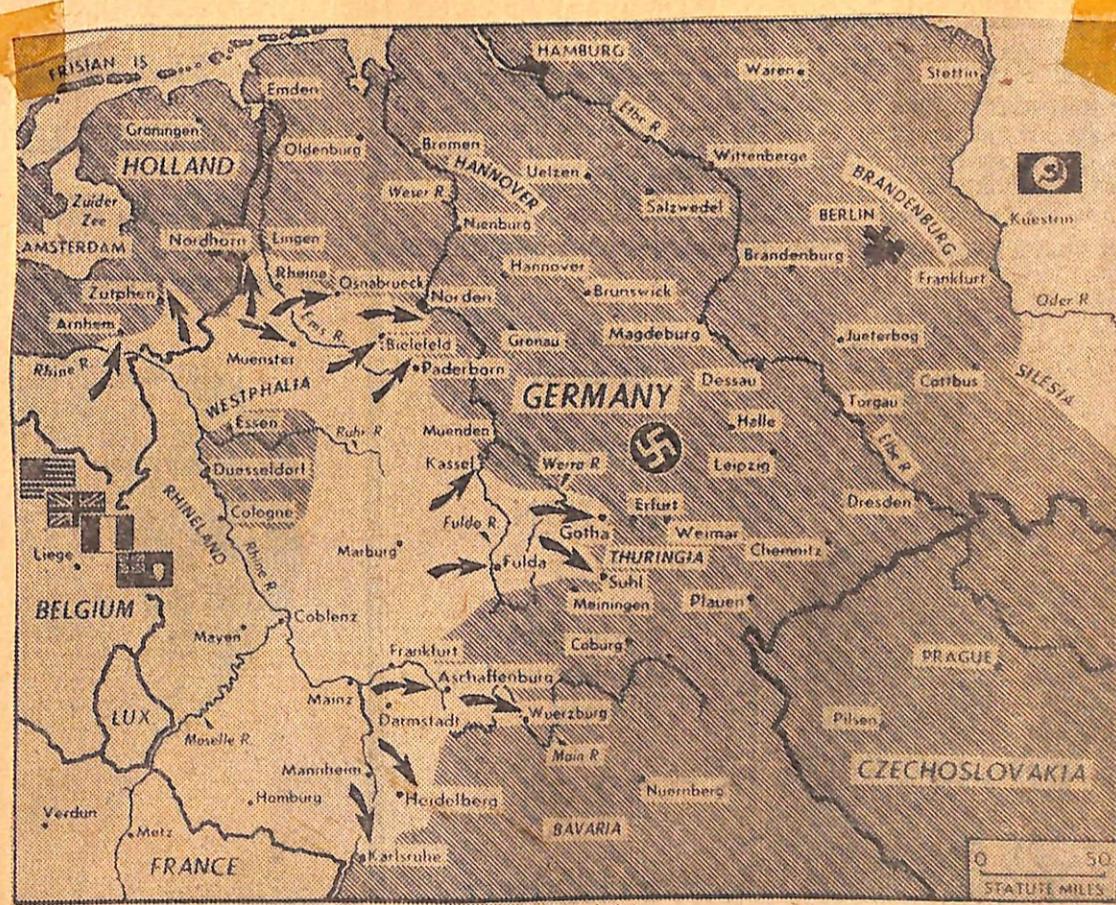
HOSPITAL
(Continued on Page Three)

Bay State Soldiers Get 45-Day Furlough

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 2—Among the soldiers in the Yankee Division who will leave soon on forty-five-day furloughs are:

Pfc. James Papa of 164 River street, Waltham, a member of headquarters company of the First Battalion of the 104th regiment and First Sgt. Norman Tourjee of North Adams, a member of headquarters company of the 104th.

(ANDREW TULLY)



NEW ALLIED ADVANCES IN GERMANY—Arrows show drives toward Zuider Zee, through Nordhorn to cut off Holland, toward Weser river, into Thuringia and toward Bavaria. Shaded area is German-held.

Airman 'Guest' of YD Nabs Nazi General and Colonel

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION IN FULDA, April 2 (delayed)—A little guy from the air force hanging around the Yankee Division to see how the other half lives, went into the city today with the 101st Regiment and came out with a German major-general and a lieutenant-colonel.

T/Sgt. Bob Loomis of Youngstown, O., a bombardier on a B-26 Marauder hopped out of the lead tank in which he was riding, sauntered into the City Hall, with his borrowed

carbine poised, and ran smack into all the brass in the city.

"My Gawd," gasped the 140-pound 5 foot 4 airman, "I've hit the jackpot!"

Nobody did anything for a few

TULLY
(Continued on Page Seventeen)

"Keep your eye on that captain, will ya major," urged Loomis.

Tommy guns were rattling and sniper fire was coming from every



4 Bay Staters Awarded the Croix de Guerre

WITH THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 6—M/Sgt. Arthur Perkins of 124 Lovell road, Watertown, an assistant in one of the Yankee Division's general staff sections, today became the first YD enlisted man to receive the French Croix de Guerre in World War II.

Sgt. Perkins, a former teacher in Watertown High School, received the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star from Col. J. Bilbane, French liaison officer with the Third Army "for exceptional services rendered for the liberation of France." The citation was signed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, provisional president of the French Republic.

The Croix de Guerre also was awarded to Lt. Col. John Cotter of Lynn, Lt. Col. George Sullivan of Milton and Maj. Richard Zeoli of East Weymouth, staff officers.

ANDREW TULLY

Freed Prisoners Tell Tully Of Winter 'Horror March'

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION EAST OF THE RHINE, April 4 (Delayed)—Gruesome details of a two-month 500-mile "horror march" across Germany by 30,000 allied prisoners of war were described today by the haggard survivors liberated Easter morning from a German prisoner-of-war hospital in the town of Obermarsdorf.

Men were given two hours notice and then started marching on.

U. S. Divisions On Western Front

Second armored: established bridgehead over Elbe, moved ahead.

Third armored: advanced to within three miles of Dessau.

Fourth armored: reached vicinity of Meinsdorf.

Fifth armored: paused at Elbe north of Magdeburg.

Sixth armored: crossed Weisse river south of Zeitz, reported in vicinity of Lindenber.

Ninth armored: flanked Leipzig on south, reached Pleisse river at Bergisdorf.

11th armored: entered Bayreuth, approached Untersteinach.

12th armored: advanced through Limpurge forest southeast of Wuerzburg.

17th engineers: built bridge across Elbe under enemy fire.

26th infantry: advanced to area 20 miles northeast of Coburg.

45th infantry: fought into Bamberg.

76th infantry: captured Zeitz.

80th infantry: captured Gera, cleared Jena.

84th infantry: reached Wittenberg and Gladdenstadt.

87th infantry: cleared Saalfeld and Rodolstadt, crossed Salle river.

89th infantry: neared Salle river south of Jena.

90th infantry: neared Lichtenberg.

102nd cavalry: advanced to Bamberg.

Dreadful Threat Keeps Yank in Line

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION EAST OF THE RHINE, April 4 (delayed)—This is one for some kind of a book.

When Lt. Ellis Newton of Baltimore went into the house where he was billeted in a German town he found the following note pinned on a curtain:

"Please be careful of this house. If you are not careful I will write to my uncle in Brooklyn."

ANDREW TULLY

APRIL 12th

FEAR NAZI AMBUSH

Another column entered Klettenberg, 57 miles southwest of Magdeburg and 121 miles southwest of Berlin, and a third reached Kolleda, nine miles southeast of Bilzingsleben and 49 miles west of Leipzig.

The Third Armored Division's push around the southern flank of the Harts mountains was proceeding cautiously because of the possibility that large forces of Germans might be waiting in the towering heights to ambush them.

A front dispatch said opposition from small arms and scattered German tanks was increasing on the third armored division's sector.

The 11th Armored Division captured Neustadt, eight miles northwest of Coburg and 42 miles west of the Czechoslovak border, in a five-mile advance.

The Fourth Armored Division advanced 25 miles and another tank column, 46 miles, in the past 24 hours under the security blackout. United Press War Correspondent Robert Richards reported from the Third Army front.

Participating in the new offensive were the Fourth, Sixth and 11th Armored and the 80th, 76th, 89th, 90th, 87th and 26th Infantry divisions along a 60-mile front.

Nazi Slaves Died In Abortion Camp

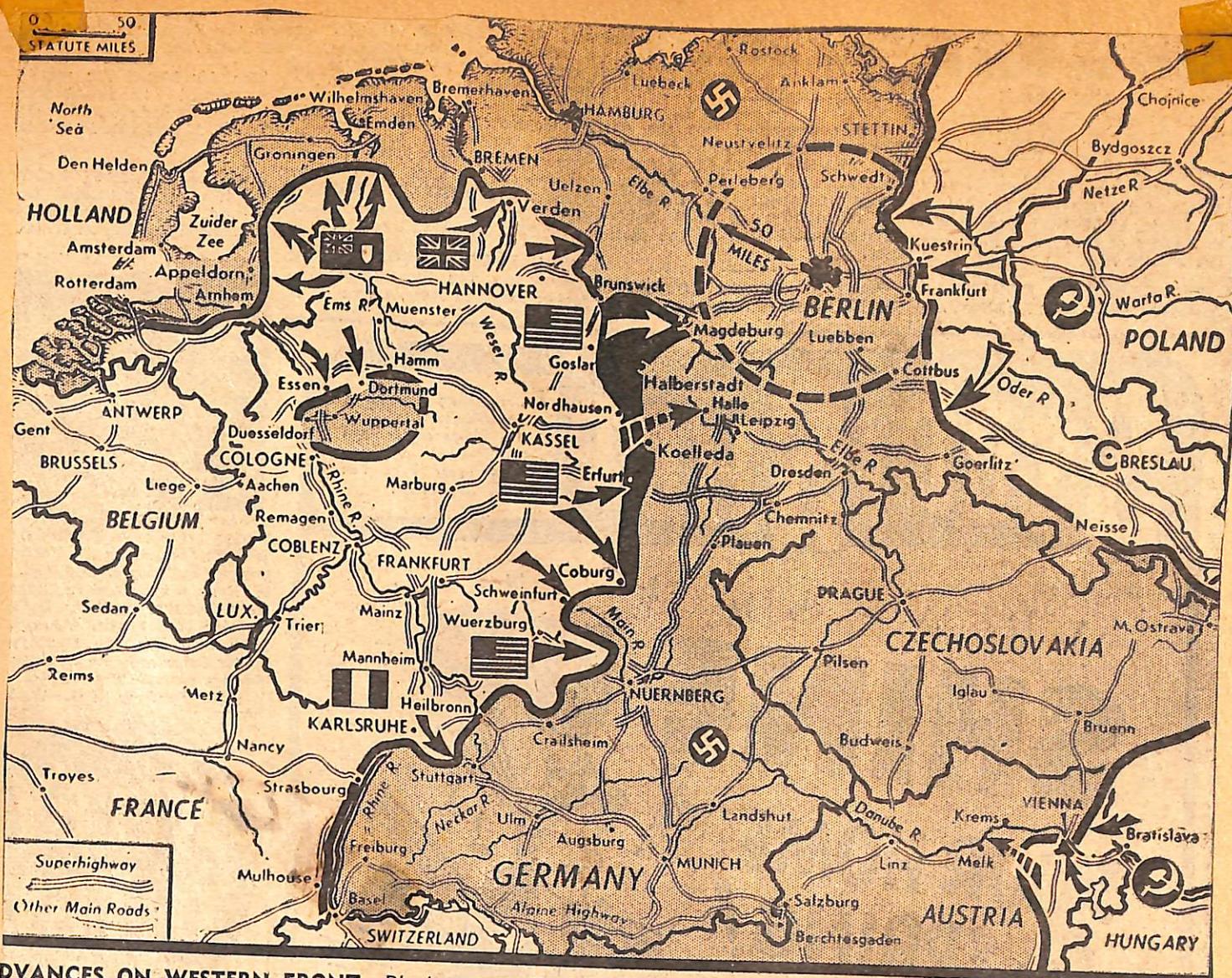
By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS IN GERMANY, April 13—This cluster of unpainted wooden barracks buildings in the Pfaffenwald section of Germany's beautiful pine grown Stadts Forst Niederaula was Adolf Hitler's abortion camp.

Into this little clearing encircled by 15 foot-high barbed wire fences pregnant Russian and Polish women were herded so that the Nazi state might destroy the life within them.

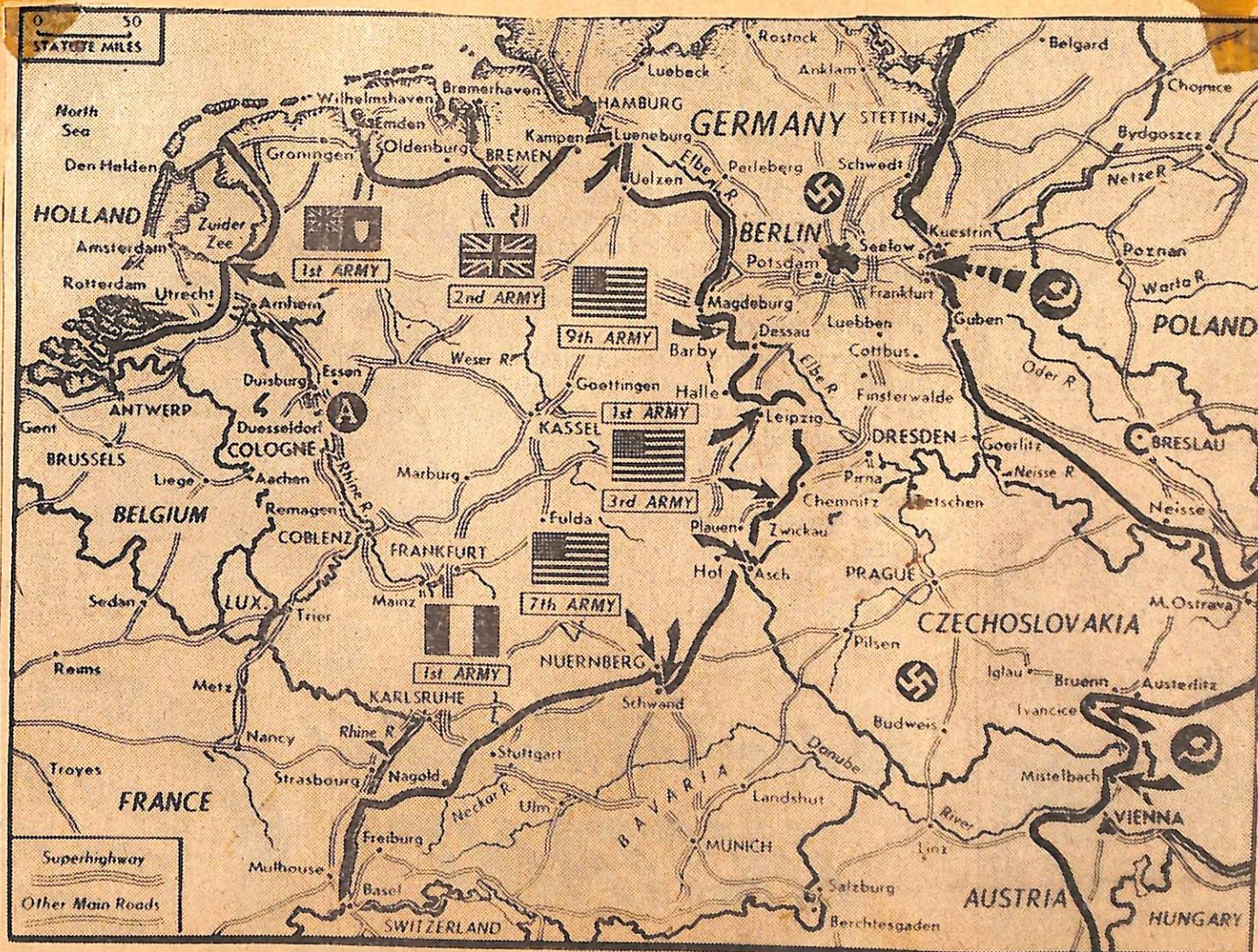
In the last year a high domed chronic alcoholic renegade Russian doctor performed 200 abortions and 90 prematurely induced births on his home-made red oilcloth covered "delivery" table and the embryo human beings produced were dumped into a common grave.

TULLY
(Continued on Page Eight)



ADVANCES ON WESTERN FRONT—Black area indicates territory covered in spectacular 24-hour advance by Americans on Western Front including a 50-mile push in 12 hours by U. S. Ninth Army to Elbe river at Magdeburg. American fliers reported U. S. forces (broken arrow) near Halle, but this was not confirmed officially. On Eastern Front Moscow dispatches said Russian offensive (open shaft arrows) was believed imminent. West of Vienna, Berlin said Russians reached Melk area. **APRIL 12, 1945**

(AP Wirephoto Map)



ALLIES GAIN ON TWO FRONTS—On Western Front Canadians have reached Zuider Zee, British are at Elbe southeast of Hamburg and Americans have taken Leipzig. Farther south other Yanks have entered Czechoslovakia and cleared most of Nuernburg. Behind front, Ruhr area (A) was virtually cleared, with organized resistance ended. On Eastern Front Berlin reported Russian attacks (broken arrow) toward Reich capital. Moscow told of gains between Vienna and Bruenn. **APRIL 1945**

(AP Wirephoto Map)



(AP Wirephoto)

YANKS STREAM BY DEAD NAZI—Cut down by a machine gun burst, a dead German SS trooper lies in the Schleuse river near Waldau, Germany, as 26th Division Infantry splash by to ford the stream and attack the foe in nearby forests.

WESTERN FRONT:

By DREW MIDDLETON
Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless

PARIS, April 20—The Allied offensive toward Hitler's national redoubt in southeastern Bavaria developed with dramatic suddenness today. Tank and infantry columns of the First French and Seventh and Third U. S. Armies plunged southward and southeastward for gains of 10 to 20 miles on a front of close to 200 miles with the French on the right smashing through the Black Forest to within 25 miles of the Swiss frontier and American tank columns on the left driving to within 50 miles of Augsburg and Regensburg and 70 miles from Munich.

Nuremberg which Hitler once called "the most German of all cities" fell this afternoon. On Hitler's 56th birthday long columns of American tanks rolled southward onto the Bavarian foreland following the routes of Napoleon's armies in the march to Ulm.

While the assault on the national redoubt increased in tempo, British and Canadian forces, hammering at enemy defenses in Holland and the northern redoubt along the German North sea coast made further progress.

British Four Miles Below Hamburg

PATTON MOVES AGAIN

The 11th Armored division of Gen. Patton's army, after a lull of six days, resumed operations, striking 16 miles to the southeast to storm Graffenwohn, 20 miles southeast of Bayreuth. Another column reached Kermanth, 14 miles southeast of Bayreuth. Graffenwohn was held by 500 German troops for an hour and 45 minutes before it was finally cleared.

Meanwhile, the 90th Infantry Division, advancing toward the Eger gap, the main route into northwestern Czechoslovakia, cleared the towns of Selbe and Theirstein after a six-mile gain and closed to positions 2½ to four miles west of the frontier. Other columns of this division pushed into Ober Redwitz, 21 miles northeast of Bayreuth and Angerlein, two miles southeast of Hof. Elements of this division are already over the Czech frontier.

The 26th Infantry Division is following the 11th Armored Division southeast. Hastening in the tracks of the tanks, the doughboys advanced from six to 14 miles to the southeast. One column reached Ramelsruth, 11 miles southeast of Bayreuth and another captured an air field nine miles southeast of the town.

As the advance continues to the southeast along the Bohemian Wald's western edge, Allied bombers are hammering German oil depots, ammunition dumps and railroad yards in the Bavarian forest and west of Munich in front of the advances both to weaken enemy re-

Locations in Reich Of 17 U. S. Divisions

[By the Associated Press]

Among U. S. divisions on the western front last night:

- Second Armored: Fought in Magdeburg.
- Second Infantry: Besieged Leipzig.
- Third Infantry: Assaulted Nuremberg.
- Fourth Infantry: Captured Rothenburg.
- Sixth Armored—Drove on Chemnitz.
- Ninth Armored: Encircled Borsdorf, near Leipzig.
- Twelfth Armored: Assaulted Nuremberg.
- Fourteenth Armored: Assaulted Nuremberg.
- Twenty-sixth Infantry: Approached Czech border.
- Thirty-first Infantry—Fought in Magdeburg.
- Forty-second Infantry: Assaulted Nuremberg.

Forty-fifth Infantry: Fought in Nuremberg.

Sixty-ninth Infantry: Fought in Leipzig.

Eighty-third Infantry: Fought in Elbe bridgehead.

Eighty-seventh Infantry: Captured Plauen.

Eighty-ninth Infantry: Advanced with Third Army.

Ninety-first Infantry: Drove near Czechoslovak border.

Huns Had Murder Plants in Homes, Tully Reveals

By ANDREW TULLY
Traveler Staff Correspondent
WITH THE 26TH DIVISION BEFORE THE CZECH FRONTIER.

April 19—When the Yankee Division swooped down from the Thuringian mountains into the valley which shelters the German arms center of Wuhl, it found something new in

TULLY
(Continued on Page Six)

Wakefield, Marlboro Men Freed in Reich

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS
Germany, April 19—Among the American prisoners of war liberated from a Nazi prison camp recently were Sgt. Ernest Tetreault of Westboro, a member of the 104th regiment of the 26th division, who was captured near Saar Union Dec. 6, 1944, and Pfc. Paul Doucette of Wakefield, a member of the 109th regiment of the 28th division, captured in Luxembourg last Dec. 16.

ANDREW TULLY.

Patton Only 8 Miles From Czech Border

LONDON, April 16 (AP) — Adolf Hitler in an order of the day to German soldiers on the eastern front declared tonight: "For the last time the Jewish-Bolshevist army enemy has launched his massed attack. He is trying to destroy Germany and to wipe out our people."

WITH AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, April 16 (UP)—The American First, Third and Ninth Armies have taken more than 218,000 German prisoners in the past 72 hours in a mass round-up that at many points has lost all resemblance to war.

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, April 16 (AP)—Third Army infantry advanced to within eight miles of Czechoslovakia today and virtually bisected Germany, whose western front already has been split into northern and southern commands.

The Germans rushed troops and tanks from the eastern front and Berlin to oppose the grave threat to their ruined capital, 45 miles from the Ninth Army elements north of Magdeburg. Three Nazi divisons stamped out the original Elbe river bridgehead at Magdeburg, but another east bank salient at Barby was deepened four miles to within 53 miles of Berlin on the open Brandenburg plain.

Some 3000 Germans were surrendered by their commander in the eastern segment of the severed Ruhr pocket.

GERMANY
(Continued on Page Fourteen)



WHERE TWO FRONTS DRAW NEAR—Solid arrows designate officially reported Allied drives in west and broken arrows Russian thrusts as announced by Berlin. U. S. Ninth Army repelled counter-attack on its Elbe bridgehead near Barby. First Army is closing on Leipzig from three sides. Third Army is within four miles of Czech border. Seventh Army is fighting in Nuremberg.

Duesseldorf Also Entered as Yanks Mop Up Pockets

PARIS, Wednesday, April 18 (AP) — American armies, which already have virtually bisected Germany, broke into the prize cities of Leipzig and Magdeburg yesterday as British tanks tore loose on a 22-mile sweep that carried within 25 miles of the great port of Hamburg.

Duesseldorf, last major city in the Ruhr still held by the Germans, also was entered by doughboys who now have whittled down the Ruhr pocket to 125 square miles from its original 3000 square miles.

The U. S. Third Army stabbed to a point four miles from the Czechoslovak border, with one or more of its armored columns operating under a news blackout and was thought to be about 75 miles from Russian positions on the eastern front.

For the most part the American armies concentrated their might on clearing out fierce pockets of Nazi resistance.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

NEAR CZECH LINE

A late front dispatch said that Gen. Patton's 90th Infantry division, which with the 26th Infantry is driving toward Czechoslovakia on a 15-mile front, had pushed eastward two miles during the day to within four miles of completing its stab across the waist of Germany.

The German garrison of Chemnitz, beleaguered fortress city 38 miles west of Dresden, rejected a Third Army ultimatum to surrender and was being stormed from less than two miles away.

Gen. Hodges' First Army troops crashed through Leipzig's outer defenses on the fourth day of the battle for that city and were meeting lessening resistance as they fought into its bomb-shattered outskirts. Some captured Nazi garrison members proved to be military women and some uniformed women were killed as they manned defense guns.

Two crack divisions of Gen. Simpson's Ninth Army—the 30th Infantry and the Second Armored—launched an all-out assault on Magdeburg after heavy aerial preparation and were reported making "excellent progress" through the streets of the industrial city on the banks of the Elbe river.

EX-SLAVES CHEER

It was the first real attempt to take Magdeburg since it was reached a week ago, though Ninth Army troops had crossed the Elbe both above and below the city.

He Should Live So Long, This Kraut

WITH THE 26th DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 19—Staff Sgt. Henry Hoffman of New York, battle patrol leader with the 101st Regiment, and a native of Germany, was helping to check a batch of 200 German prisoners in the regimental cage.

Out of the line stepped a husky PW and tapped Hoffman on the shoulder. "Do you remember me?" he asked.

Hoffman certainly did when he was living in Germany in 1937. This Kraut once had helped some Hitler youth brats to beat him up.

"Get back in line," Hoffman told the PW sternly. Then with only a passing glance of contempt the American soldier moved on.

ANDREW TULLY.

Tully Gets Spring Fever In Sun at Czech Border

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

BATTALION COMMAND POST BEFORE THE CZECH BORDER, April 17 (Delayed)—It was very pleasant to be alive today. The sun had come out bright and warm and it was the kind of balmy day when youngsters back in the States would be thinking about taking their first swim of the season.

This command post of the Third Battalion of the Yankee Division's 104th regiment was smack on the outpost line with nothing between it and the Czech border in miles to the east but elements of a Nazi division. If you went out into the yard of the farmhouse which was battalion headquarters you were in fact in No Man's Land and German observation posts on a wooded ridge about two miles to the east easily could spot you with field glasses.

In this fantastic war this particular No Man's Land was a very funny No Man's Land. It consisted in the immediate foreground of a small pond upon which ducks were scurrying about and down the dirt road which was just outside the imaginary outpost line and which ran north and south past the farmhouse a grimy GI was riding a plowhorse bareback. The only noises of war were the occasional bangs of our 105 howitzers behind us. It seemed strange that the enemy wasn't trying to hit this CP but when you mentioned it to Lt. Col. Howard Dellert of Pittsfield, the battalion CO, he grinned. "Aw,



CPL. CARLTON SHEEHAN

they let us alone as long as we're not attacking," he said. They haven't got enough artillery to be shooting it all the time and we're just out of small arms range."

PLEASANT LULL

Everybody was taking advantage of the lull in the business of war. Dellert had just finished a leisurely shave and he and some other officers were having mid-morning coffee in the farmhouse living

room. Outside some other officers Farnsworth, promoted from staff sergeant last month is an 81 millimeter mortar section leader and it was his mortars that helped soften up the manufacturing town of Munchberg so that doughboys could go in and clear it.

"How about staying to dinner," asked Cpl. Carlton Sheehan of 100 Queenbury street, Back Bay, a headquarters clerk. He pointed to a basket loaded down with eight dressed chickens. "We're having a real banquet this noon."

Capt. Richard Risley of Springfield, the battalion executive officer, grinned. "Too bad," he said shaking his head, "those chickens were killed accidentally—'c'est la guerre.'

You went out to walk around in the nice sunshine with lean dark Col. Dellert, who took off his helmet from time to time to let the air get at my flowing locks." He's got one of the shortest hair clips I've ever seen. The Colonel was not too impressed with the last town his men had taken. "Road blocks are what get me down," he said. "Sometimes it takes longer to take a road block than a town."

Then the colonel told you about how Lt. Dick Gannon of Westboro took a platoon of I company out the day before, ran into a road block and took 44 prisoners. "That's where we do most of our fighting these day," he said.

You wandered around and finally got to another farm building where 2nd Lt. George Farnsworth of Westfield was ranging around. Lt.

In the house a Joe had his head down in a basin of water and when he came up for air he turned out to be Cpl. Ernest Ford of Chase street, Lynn, a forward observer

with the 102nd Field Artillery. "I

feel pretty," Ford told you with a practiced leer. He looked pretty,

too, with his face all smooth and shining from a fresh shave. Then

it was time to go—time to get back

to your communications and write

a story when you felt more like dozing in the sun. When you got to

your jeep there was Roxbury's

Johnny Wilson snoozing serenely at

the wheel and he woke up with

much stretching and yawning.

"I got spring fever," Johnny said

sheepishly. I guess I've got it, too.

They ought to call off this war now

the sun is back in the sky.

Tully

And here's thanks to Joseph C. Spang, Jr., president of the Gillette Razor Blade Co., for sending me a new razor, 100 wonderful blades and three huge tubes of shaving cream when I cabled my office asking for a razor. Spang came to the rescue by providing one out of what must have been his private stock.

Cpl. August Prossinger of Hollywood, Calif., chauffeur and orderly for Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, commander of the 26th Division, used to be butler for Maria Jeritza, Metropolitan Opera star. "I like generals better," Pross says, "they're not as temperamental."

The cognac that Remy Martin of France distilled and bottled for the Browne Vintners Co. of 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, finally landed in American laps. Hundreds of bottles of the stuff looted by the Nazis from France has been recaptured by the 26th Division in its great drive through the Thuringen Forest in Bavaria.

The average German country newspaper under Hitler was just about what you imagined. I had a little chat with the editor of the Zeitung in the arms manufacturing town of Suhl the other day and he disclosed that three of the four pages he printed came in the form of "boiler plate," or ready set plates from a central Nazi press headquarters. The fourth page was given over to local news and death notices, "especially death notices."

First sergeants, tough guys with hearts of stone? question mark sure like First Sgt. Dave Jennings of Newton for instance. When screaming meemies started falling around the command post of Company L, First Regiment, Sgt. Jennings ordered all the doughboys into the cellar—except Pfc. Nick Decarlo of Uniontown, Pa. Nick

was asleep and Jennings had a hell of a time trying to wake him up. Finally when a shell scream gave deafening notice it was heading for the house Jennings threw himself on top of the sleeping Decarlo, sheltering the doughboy's body just as the shell hit the building and knocked in a wall. Neither was hurt.

Tonsorially speaking my cup is overflowing. A few weeks ago I finally prevailed upon a Luxembourg barber to cut my hair short—real short—practically a crew clip, and today I met the guy who's going to keep it that way. He is Pfc. Antonio A. J. Povoas of 90 Center street, North Easton, medical aid man with the 104th Regiment of the

YD, who used to operate a barber shop on South avenue in Whitman. Povoas tells me his wife, Mary, read my story about how difficult it was to get a continental barber to cut any hair off when he gives you a hair cut, and wrote him to "meet that guy Tully and give him a decent hair cut." I'm in from now on, I guess.

Add mainly chests with new Bronze Star medals: Sgt. Joe Mozzone of 233 Broad street, Bridgewater, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gildo Mozzone of 69 Hart street, Taunton. Sgt. Mozzone is bodyguard and radio operator for Col. Ralph Paladino of Somerville, commander of the 104th Regiment of the Yankee Division.

Tully Tells How Nazi Town Refused to Fight Yanks

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS EAST OF THE RHINE, April 3 (Delayed)—Open rebellion against the Nazi government by German civilians—first instance of its kind since the Americans invaded the Fatherland—has broken out in a little town of 7000 inhabitants.

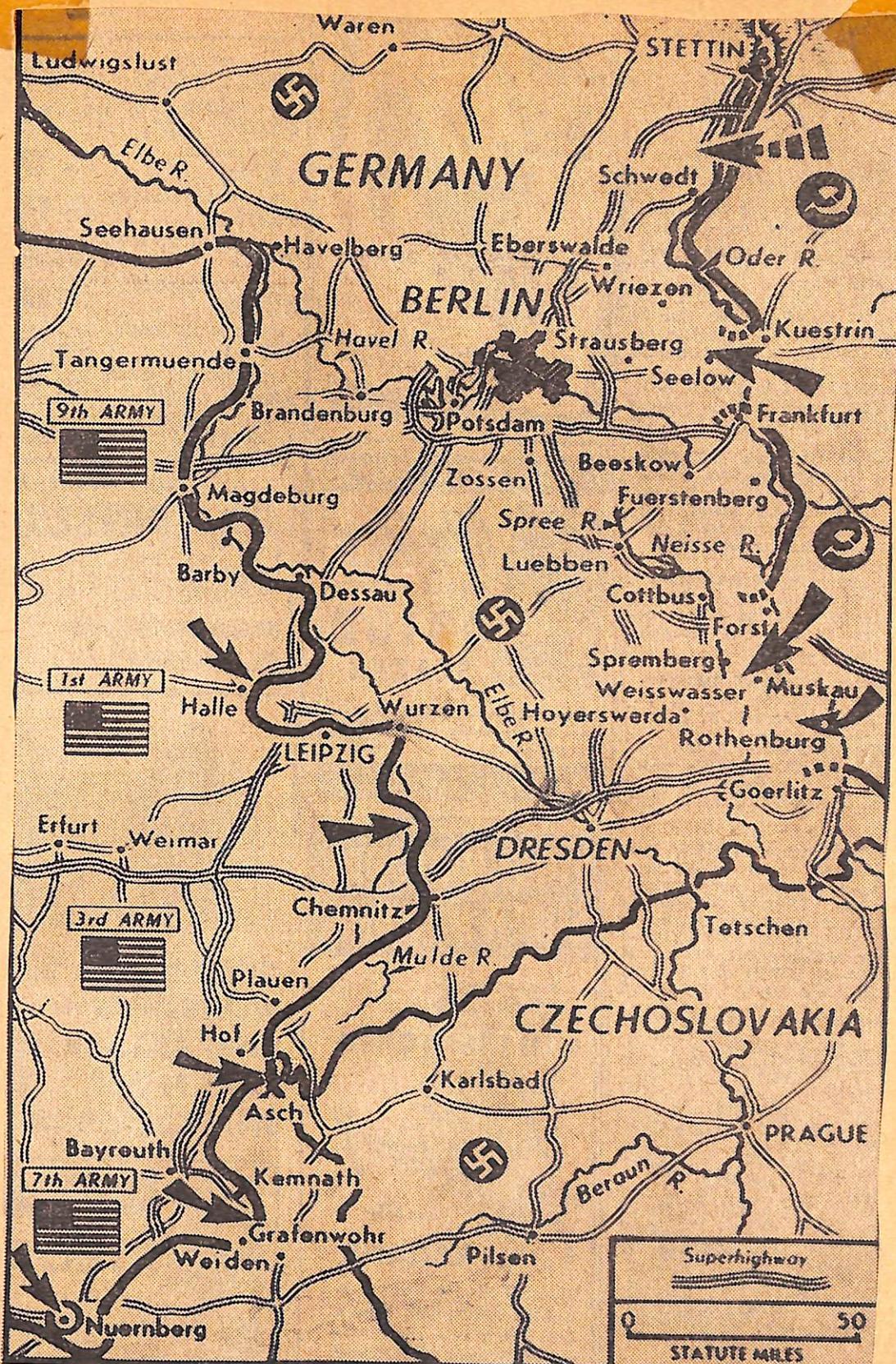
Ordered by their burgomaster to defend the town of Juegesheim, the villagers not only flatly refused but disarmed residents suspected

TULLY

(Continued on Page Thirteen)



LT. COL. JOHN COTTER



(AP Wirephoto Map) **APRIL 20, 1945**
WHERE TWO FRONTS DRAW CLOSER—Greatest gain reported on western front today was an American drive southeast of Bayreuth capturing Grafenwohr and reaching Kemnath. On eastern front Moscow officially reported fighting west of Oder river beyond Kuestrin and in south told of taking Forst, Muskau, Weisswasser and Rothenburg. Berlin said Red Army also was attacking (broken arrow) across the Oder south of Stettin.

Lake Tells of Patton Blitz

STORY ON PAGE 3

WEATHER
Not So Cool
Tonight
Details on Page 3

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

VOL. XLII—NO. 27

Entered as second class matter at Boston postoffice
BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945

40 PAGES PRICE 3 CENTS

RACING-SPORTS
8 STAR

YD SMASHES 14 MILES IN MUNICH PUSH

Turn over to other side for write-up on
Headline!



NAZI CENTER BROKEN, HANOVER WON, PATTON NEAR CZECH LINE

*'Ike' Says Resistance in West
Lost, Bids Foe Save Food, Fuel*

Allies Now Peril Mountain Retreat

By DREW MIDDLETON

[Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless]

PARIS, April 10—The final offensive in the west has begun. Paced by tanks of the U. S. First Army elements of five armies, four of them American and one British, have broken out of the center of the Allied Expeditionary Forces line in Germany on a front of 185 miles from Celle in the north to Schweinfurt in the south, driving steadily into the heart of Festung Germania for gains of up to 25 miles which put the Allied tanks 120 to 130 miles from Berlin on the north and 40 miles from the Czechoslovak frontier on the south.

Entire German Center Ripped Open

The whole center of the German position, such as it is, has been broken open by new assaults by the First and Third armies of Gen. Bradley's 12th Army Group and not the enemy's capital but his cherished plan of withdrawing into the mountains of the southwest is imperiled by the latest advances.

Eisenhower's headquarters told the German people flatly tonight that "German resistance in the west has collapsed." He called on workers in North sea ports to block Nazi fanatics from wrecking harbor installations, and he urged them to prevent Nazis from seizing the last food and fuel stocks in the cities, declaring "you will need food and fuel to get over the initial period after the collapse."

(Continued on Page Six)

11TH ARMORED GAINS

Only the 11th Armored Division of Gen. Patton's forces was reported in motion today. This unit on the right flank of the Third Army moved to good advantage, however, striking eastward it made seven miles to Rodach, nine miles northwest of Coburg with one column while another force pushed 15 miles to the northeast to reach points three miles northeast of Coburg, 40 miles from the Czechoslovak frontier.

Infantrymen made the remainder of the Third Army's advances. Doughboys of the 26th Division gained two miles on a four-mile front, 10 miles south-southeast of Suhl, while other doughboys closed in on Erfurt.

Columns advanced six to seven miles to within two and a half miles of the town to the southwest, four miles to the west and six, nine and 13 miles to the northwest of Erfurt, which is 60 miles from Leipzig.

(Copyright 1945)

YANKS ON CZECH LAND, 6th Div. Believed

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, April 18 (AP) — The Third Army bisected Germany today, invading Czechoslovakia. (The 26th (YD) and 90th Divisions last were reported less than four miles from the frontier in the Plauen area.) Censors would pass only the bare report that Czechoslovakia was entered.

BATTLE IN LEIPZIG
As Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's troops crossed the Czechoslovak frontier, the First Army stormed to within 4000 yards of the center of surrounded Leipzig and the Seventh Army cleared half of the Nazi city of Nuernberg.

All along the front, Gen. Eisenhower's armies were gathering strength for the final drive eastward to meet the Russians.

The Ruhr triumph assumed proportions of the great
GERMANY

(Continued on Page Ten)

YD Infantrymen 'Dirty Work Boys'

Armor Gets Headlines, but Doughboys
Must Clean up Towns House by House

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS BEFORE THE CZECH FRONTIER, April 16 (Delayed) — The armor in guns, mortars and bazookas who Gen. Patton's fabulous Third Army really occupy enemy territory. The gets the newspaper headlines these days, and probably deservedly so. But one of the most sparkling chapters in the story of the invasion of Germany is being written by the weary, unglamorous doughboys of the infantry.

TULLY
(Continued on Page Fifteen)

YD 'Dirty Work Boys' Stop up After

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

WITH THIRD ARMY TROOPS BEFORE THE CZECH FRONTIER, April 16 (Delayed) — The armor in guns, mortars and bazookas who Gen. Patton's fabulous Third Army really occupy enemy territory. The gets the newspaper headlines these days, and probably deservedly so. But one of the most sparkling chapters in the story of the invasion of Germany is being written by the

TULLY
(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Lt. Col. Sullivan Is Awarded Croix de Guerre

Former Milton
Dentist on
Y.-D. Staff

Milton Transcript

Lieut. Col. George A. Sullivan, son of Dr. and Mrs. George A. Sullivan of 40 Westside road, recently was awarded the Croix de Guerre by Col. J. Bilbane, French liaison officer with the Third Army, "for exceptional services rendered for the liberation of France." The citation was signed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, provisional president of the French Republic.

A graduate of Holy Cross College in 1937 and the Harvard Dental school in 1941, he practiced dentistry in Milton before entering the service in 1941, and has been on the staff of the Massachusetts General hospital.

He was a member of the Massachusetts National Guard, serving in the 101st medical regiment.

Col. Sullivan was graduated from the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and the Commander General School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. He is head of the personnel section divisional staff of the 26th (Yankee Division), and has been overseas since last August.

His wife, Mrs. Dorothy Herrick Sullivan, lives in Newton with his son, George A., 3rd. A brother, Capt. John J. Sullivan, is with the ordnance department in Southern France, and a sister, Josephine, is associated with the White Health Unit, Savin st., Dorchester.

Patton Rips Pr Outer Ring of Alps Redoubt

105 Miles from
Berchtesgaden

By BOYD LEWIS

PARIS, April 24 (UP)—More than 2000 American and French tanks crashed through the outer defenses of Hitler's Bavarian redoubt on a 200-mile front today in a blazin-

SPEEDY GAINS

In general advances averaging 18 miles in 24 hours, the 11th Armored Division on Patton's left flank stormed into the big rail and highway junction of Cham, 57 miles from Austrian soil, 109 miles northwest of Berchtesgaden and 28 miles northeast of Regensburg.

On the opposite flank, an unidentified Third Army force broke into Beratzhausen, 12 miles west of Regensburg. Other infantry columns captured Burglenfeld and reached the Schongras area, 12 miles northwest and 17 miles northeast of Regensburg.

(The 26th Division (YD) advanced 18 miles south to the Schongras area, 17 miles northeast of Regensburg, known to Napoleon as Ratisbon, the Associated press reported.)

Powerful infantry task forces were moving up swiftly in the wake of the 11th Armored Division, wiping out by-passed German pockets of resistance.

There was no word on the whereabouts of the Third Army's fourth and sixth armored divisions, which have been blacked out since Patton started his great reverse run southward Sunday.



(AP Wirephoto Map)
WHERE EUROPE'S FRONTS ARE MERGING—As American and British troops neared a juncture south of Berlin, other U. S. forces pushed southward toward Munich and the "National Redoubt" area. Russians were fighting in Berlin. In Italy, the Allies have reached the Po river.

YD Soldier Shows Tully His Old Home in Germany

By ANDREW TULLY

Traveler Staff Correspondent

NUERNBERG, April 23 (Delayed)—My friend Kurt came home today.

The 23-year-old Jewish soldier who is a sergeant in the United States Army stood in front of the house at 78 Ranke Strasse and didn't say a word for almost a full minute.

Then he turned and announced simply, "This is it."

It wasn't much. It wasn't even a house, really—only four walls enclosing a ghastly bomb hole in the roof. But it had been home to Sgt. Kurt Gutman of Forest Hills, Long

TULLY

(Continued on Page Two)

Latest Positions Of 8 U. S. Divisions

[By the Associated Press]

U. S. divisions in Germany last night:

10TH ARMORED: reached Erbach, six miles southwest of Ulm on Danube.

11TH ARMORED: drove 23 miles to point 4 miles east of Regensburg and 35 from Austrian border.

12TH ARMORED: expanded bridgehead across Danube at Dillingen, 50 miles from Munich.

26TH INFANTRY: seized several bridges across Regan river northeast of Regensburg, took towns of Wachlering and Nittenau.

42ND INFANTRY: drove 10 miles, captured Poisingen, 36 miles north of Augsburg.

44TH INFANTRY: won new bridgehead across Danube at Ehingen.

90TH INFANTRY: liberated concentration camp north of Regensburg.

100TH INFANTRY: captured big V-bomb factory near Stuttgart.



(AP Wirephoto)
HUGE ALLIED NUTCRACKER of 375,000 men in three armies are fast closing in on Hitler's mountain fortress. As preliminary junction of Americans and Russians were reported on Mayne at Eilenburg, Patton smashed 23 miles to within four miles of Regensburg. Patch's Seventh Army took Ulm, forged new Danube bridgehead and deepened original to 10 miles. French raced 20 miles east. Allies were at Po in Italy.

Patton Tanks Race to 8 Miles From Austria Rim as Foe Masses

FOE MASSED NEAR BORDER, BREMEN FALLS

*Seventh, French Share
3-Army Munich Drive
Along 180-Mile Front*

PARIS, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Heavily-gunned U. S. Third Army tank columns battled eight miles from Austria yesterday in a bid for a swift showdown with last-stand enemy troops massing at the border, and in the north the British captured Germany's second greatest port of Bremen.

As these blows fell on the north and south segments of dismembered Germany, Allied capitals of Europe buzzed with rumors started by a Swiss radio report that the Americans and Russians had met in the Elbe river area on "a front of many miles."

NEWS BLACKED OUT

Censorship covered American positions at the reported junction area, but a front dispatch from the U. S. First Army told of a patrol moving at will through German lines between the Mulde and Elbe rivers.

Bremen fell after a whirlwind assault of two days, and only snipers remained in the rubble to challenge the victorious British moving through the dock area of what once was a city of 250,000 people.

3d Army Rims Regensburg, Patch Gains Alps Foothills

RIS, Wednesday, April 25 (AP)—Whirling down Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat, three mighty pincers curved the tips of a giant pincer within Austria's borders last night.

far north, the British opened the final assault on Germany's second port of Bremen, and along the Elbe Russians drew ever closer to an historic Berlin.

its final agonies and Nazi propagandists

(Continued on Page Six)

Eilenburg, on the Mulde river nine miles northeast of Leipzig.

Ulm, second city of Wurttemberg and important communications center on the Danube, fell to the combined assault of the American Seventh and French First armies.

The U. S. Third Army, continuing its spectacular drive southward from the boundary of Czechoslovakia, battled within four miles of the big traffic hub of Regensburg and within 35 miles of the Austrian border. Traveling fast under a partial news blackout, Gen. Patton's famed armored forces were closing in relentlessly on Regensburg from three sides and slicing hourly nearer the ramparts of the enemy's southern "fortress."

Patton's 26th Infantry, taking advantage of the enemy's disorganized state, seized several bridges

intact across the Regen river, which flows northwest from Regensburg and sped across into the towns of Wachendorf and Nittenau, 14 miles northeast of Regensburg. Other doughboy columns drove into Rechberg, 12 miles northwest of the city, and to the vicinity of Etzenburg, eight miles to the west.

The 11th Armored Division raced eastward for a 23-mile gain and reached the vicinity of Arnsriedt, 40 miles east of Regensburg and 11 miles north of the Danube. It was there that Patton's fighters were within 35 miles of Austria and about 93 miles due north of Hitler's Berchtesgaden hideout.

Patton Invades Austria; Blocks Alps Redoubt

(See Map, Page 23)

U. S. THIRD ARMY, April 26 (Delayed) (AP)—Field Marshal Kesselring's private train has been captured in Cham near the Czechoslovak frontier and he was reported today in virtually surrounded Regensburg.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, April 27 (AP)—Gen. Patton's Third Army invaded Austria and swept within 85 miles of Russian lines west of Vienna in a great maneuver swiftly sealing off Czechoslovakia and slamming shut the front door to Hitler's Alpine redoubt.

TO RING MUNICH

The French First Army dashed to positions 31 miles west-southwest of Munich by reaching Landsberg, 20 miles

GERMANY

(Continued on Page Twenty-nine)

President Truman Announces

**YANKS,
BRITISH
RED FORCES
JOIN**

27,000 Set Free By Patton--British Sweep Over Elbe

PARIS, Monday, April 30 (AP)—Tanks and infantry of the U. S. Seventh Army took over Munich tonight, meeting practically no opposition as they rolled into the birthplace of Nazism.

U. S. Third Army tanks, dashing northeast of Munich, liberated 27,000 Allied prisoners of war, mostly American airmen, at Moosburg. It was one of the largest if not the largest group yet liberated on the western front.

The final battles in Europe raged on unabated as Gen. Eisenhower announced he knew nothing of an unconditional surrender offer from Germany or of any peace negotiations.

The British Second Army crossed the Elbe and captured Lauenberg, 20 miles east of Hamburg. The U. S. Ninth Army lashed out from its own bridgehead in another blow at what remains of Nazi Germany in the north.

The Canadian First Army in a surprise crossing of the Ems river drove north to within seven miles of the German North sea port of Emden.

No Signs of Resistance in Munich

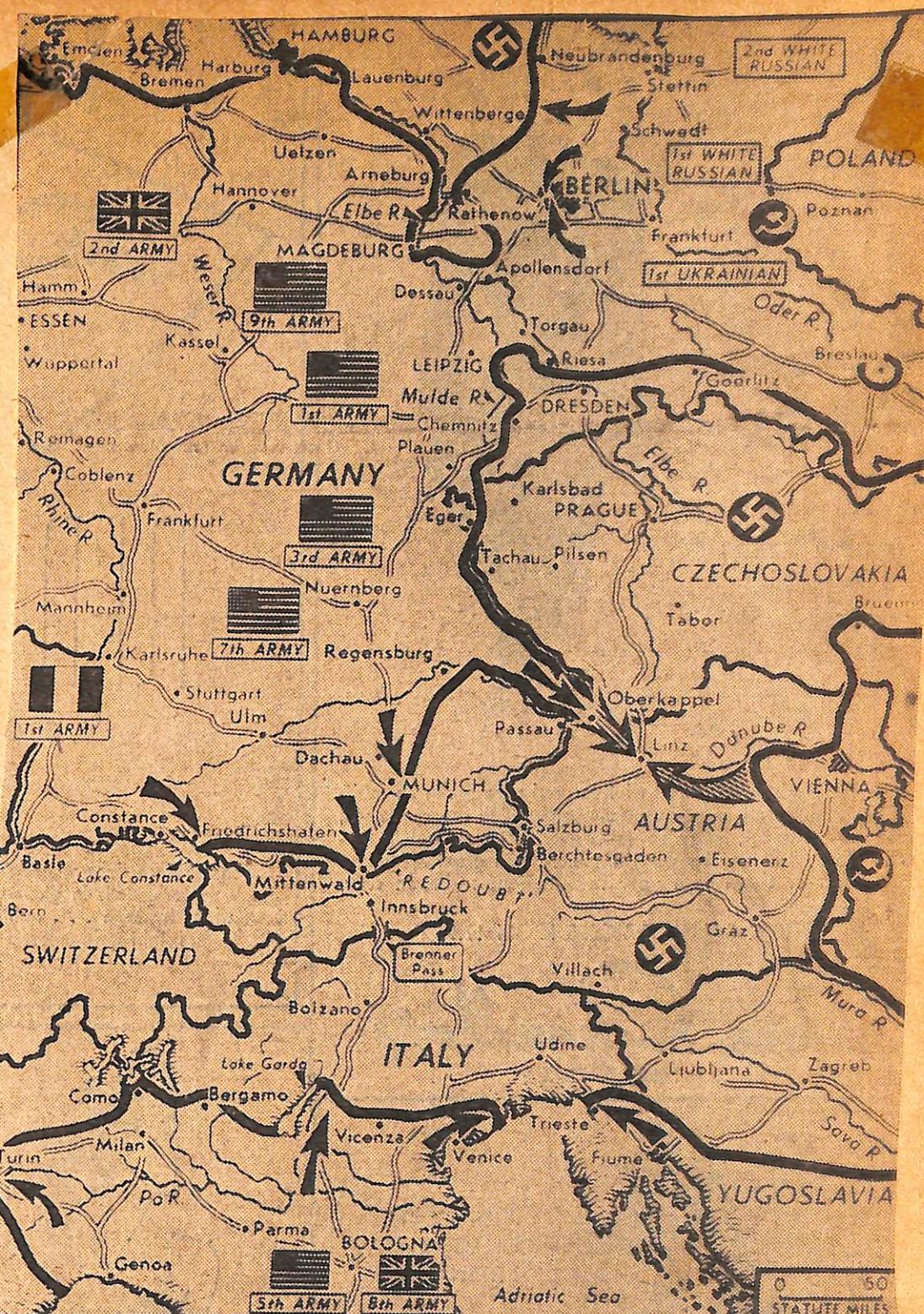
Officers inside the third largest city of the Reich flashed back word to headquarters that they found no evidence that the Germans intended to defend Munich—touted as the northern bastion of the Nazi retreat. Other officers at advanced headquarters said Munich might already have fallen.

The 42nd Infantry Division raced into the city first from the north, using a broad military highway. Then the 12th Armored Division hit Munich from the southwest, and the new 20th Armored Division—disclosed for the first time to be in action roared in from the west. These outfits had traveled at least 20 miles to reach this city where in 1938 the statesmen of France and Britain came to Hitler and made a pact for "peace in our time."

Farther east, the 26th Division mopped up along the banks of the Danube northwest of Passau, 60 miles north of Salzburg, eastern stronghold of the Alpine fortress at the gateway to Hitler's Berchtesgaden, 10 miles farther south.

In Czechoslovakia, the 97th Division captured a stoutly-defended airfield a mile northeast of Eger, taking 350 prisoners.

A blackout still masked the movements of the 11th Armored Division in Austria farther south.



May 1, 1945
WHERE ALLIES CLOSE IN ON GERMANS—Pressing the so-called German "Redoubt" area, Americans have driven into Austria near Oberkappel and unconfirmed reports said a meeting (shaded arrows) with the Russians at Linz was imminent. Other Yanks took Munich and captured Mittenwald near Austria as French took Friedrichshafen. In Italy the Allies hold Turin in the west and in the east approached Yugoslavs in Trieste. In the north the Russians have taken nearly all of Berlin.



TULLY CHATS WITH OFFICERS—Traveler Correspondent Andrew F. Tully, Jr., left, chats with (left to right) Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Brig. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, and chief of staff Col. Bernice A. McFadyen, somewhere in Germany.

Marshal Kleist Surrenders to YD



(AP Wirephoto)
GEN. EWALD VON KLEIST

Master-Mind of Polish, French Invasions
Turns Out to Be Trembling Drug Addict

Von Kleist

(Continued from First Page)

too many drugs. The drawers of his Mitterfels home were found filled with hypodermic needles and morphine.

He drove into the American lines in a natty car filled with 25 handbags and plenty of gasoline. He said he might have escaped, but decided to surrender now so that he might be spared the embarrassment of being captured later in the presence of retreating German soldiers.

Von Kleist said all he knew about Hitler was "only what I read in the papers." He was helped to adjust his colorful capes by his aide, Capt. Von Seydlitz, cousin of Gen. Walther von Seydlitz.

The marshal seemed embarrassed when mention was made of his ill-fated Caucasus campaign, which

WITH THE 26TH DIVISION, May 4 (UP)—Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist, commander of German Army Group A, master mind of the German invasion of Poland and who engineered the 1940 breakthrough in France, drove into the American lines and surrendered to the 26th Infantry Division today.

The 63-year-old marshal was trembling from what Army officers believed to be the after-effects of

VON KLEIST

(Continued on Page Eight)



(AP Wirephoto)

BIG FOUR OF CONFERENCE GETS GOOD NEWS—Secretary of State Stettinius (second from left) reads to fellow foreign ministers a message from Gen. Eisenhower announcing German unconditional surrender in Holland and Denmark. Stettinius is flanked by British Foreign Minister Eden (left) and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, with Chinese Foreign Minister Soong at extreme right.

AUSTRIA, CZECHIA NAZIS GIVE UP

Patton Takes Pilsen,

Races for Prague

Full Surrender Seen Today, Patton Races to Aid Prague

(Continued from First Page)

Sweeping eastward on a front of 150 miles, tanks and doughboys of Gen. Patton's Third Army plunged deeper into Czechoslovakia and Austria today, capturing Pilsen, last great armament center left to the enemy, and Carlsbad in the north and spurring to positions 16 miles southeast of Linz in the south.

Battered remnants of the German Seventh Army offered only moderate resistance to American columns today, while on all other sectors of the front Allied forces counted prisoners and tried to bring some order out of the great gray mass of beaten Germans now estimated at close to a million and a half soldiers and half a million civilians, which has eluded Allied lines in the last five days.

END DUE ANY HOUR

Although there is no news of a final surrender here tonight, this correspondent feels certain that capitulation of Doenitz or one of his representatives is imminent. There is no question about the fact of defeat, the only problems are what form it will take and who will represent the Soviet armies at the final scene in the long grim drama which has wrecked Europe.

Along the northern and north central fronts conferences are being held between British and Canadian corps commanders and their opposite numbers on the German side. Gen. Von Blaskowitz met Gen. Foulkes, commander of the Canadian Corps which attacked central Holland, today, and arrangements were made for removing explosive charges from the dykes which the enemy had mined. Gen. Straube, who commanded the 86th German Corps between Ems and the Weser, conferred with Gen. Simmons, who commands one of the Canadian Corps, on similar matters today.

The Polish First Armored Division has sent a battle group to Wilhelmshaven, German naval base or the North sea, and British armor is rolling over the Danish frontier. The Seventh Armored Division reached its starting point south of the Danish border sometime yesterday.

Correspondents were stopped from moving across the frontier, however.

PATTON NEARING PRAGUE

While Prague boils with revolution, Patton's tanks and doughboys are pounding on toward the capital through heavy enemy opposition in an area roughly 125 miles east of the city.

Tanks of the Third Army rumbled into Pilsen this morning after a 16-mile advance and are now less than 50 miles from Prague.

According to Czechoslovak sources here most of that city is now liberated but German troops are moving back into the city from surrounding country and an SS unit is holding out in one section and is machine-gunning the civilian population. The Germans admit that Czechoslovak partisans hold two government radio stations.

It was toward this city, seething with the wrongs of six years, that American and Soviet forces smashed.

CARLSBAD SEIZED

Doughboys pushing into Czechoslovakia from the northwest took Carlsbad while another force on the flank reached positions 25 miles northwest of Pilsen, 20 miles south of Carlsbad.

Tanks in the center stormed Pilsen, site of the huge Skoda arms works, and then pushed eastward toward Prague.

Farther south another column, also unidentified, made six miles gain to positions 23 miles southwest of Pilsen.

Columns of the 90th Infantry Division reached the Otava river, 20 miles northeast of Regen while the Fifth Infantry Division advanced to a point 30 miles east of Regen.

26TH ADVANCES

There are no reports from the 11th Armored Division, which entered and presumably captured Linz yesterday, but the 26th Division, which has been traveling with it, advanced to the Vltava river in

STOCKHOLM, Monday, May 7 (AP)—A Dagens Nyheter newspaper correspondent on the Swedish-Norwegian border reported today that Hans Thomsen, the German minister to Stockholm, had returned to Sweden from Oslo, where the capitulation of Norway "probably was signed." The correspondent said it was believed the capitulation announcement could be expected some time Monday.

By DREW MIDDLETON

[Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless]

PARIS, May 6—Surrender by Grand Admiral Doenitz or one of his representatives of all German forces, including those on the Russian front and in Norway seems imminent. Indications that this will happen in a matter of hours are pouring into London from Stockholm. This correspondent believes the surrender will come very soon.

Eisenhower Can Act for All Allies

Under the terms of an agreement reached between the three governments, Gen. Eisenhower is empowered to receive the surrender of all of the enemy forces so long as it is understood that the surrender is made to all three of the chief powers, Russia, Britain and the United States.

However, since Eisenhower commands French, Dutch, Belgian and Czechoslovak forces, a surrender to him would be in effect a surrender to the governments represented by those forces, small though they may be at present.

Surrender of the German forces is a prerequisite to the proclamation of VE-Day, which should follow within 24 hours after the announcement of surrender.

(Continued on Page Two)

the area 22 miles north of the town. South of Linz and the Danube the 71st Infantry Division reached positions on the west bank of the Enns river, 16 miles southeast of Linz and about 40 miles from St. Poelten, where the Russians were last reported.

About 2000 Hungarian troops surrendered to the Third Army in the area just south of Linz. Two Russian armies advancing westward in central Czechoslovakia have encountered stubborn resistance in the center but have made good progress in the north.

A third force has entered the picture in Czechoslovakia and Austria for the Fifth Army of Gen. Clark's 15th Army Group has crossed the Austrian frontier.

The Third Army took 15,000 prisoners yesterday and has captured 173,000 Germans in the last two weeks.

It is almost impossible to count the hordes of German prisoners in the north. There are 120,000 German soldiers in Holland, and this is probably the only coherent group in the area. Elsewhere both German and American and British commanders are working to sort out prisoners into their respective units.

HUGE ROUND-UP

Thousands are still coming into the Allied lines. The Ninth Army has counted 65,776 prisoners in the past three days, boosting its army total to 519,793, of which 415,839 have been captured since Gen. Simpson's divisions crossed the Rhine on March 24. The Ninth Army is now in what is described as "firm contact" along the whole of its front.

The British Second Army has captured more than 60 generals and found the body of Field Marshal Von Bock, known to the German soldiers as "the killer" because of his reckless disregard for cost in lives of his attacks.

Von Bock, who commanded the central group of the German armies in Russia in 1941, was wounded by RAF bombs about a week ago and died soon afterwards.

Vice-Admiral Michelins of the German navy was also captured by the British.



(AP Wirephotos)
SIGN HISTORIC SURRENDER—Maj.-Gen. Walter B. Smith (left), chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower, signed for the Allies the document in which the Nazis surrendered unconditionally, while Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl (right), who was injured during the bomb attempt on Hitler last summer, signed for Germany. Gen. Smith also represented the Allies when Italy surrendered.

Nazi Gen. Jodl Signed Papers in Schoolhouse

Gen. W. B. Smith Signs for Allies
At 2:41 A. M. in Reims, France

By EDWARD KENNEDY

REIMS, France, May 7 (AP)—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 2:41 A. M. French time today.

(This was at 8:41 P. M., Eastern War Time, Sunday).

The surrender took place at a little red schoolhouse which is the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower.

The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction was signed by Germany by Col.-Gen. Gustav-Jodl.

Jodl is the new chief-of-staff of the German army.

It was signed for the Supreme Allied command by Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower.

SIGNING

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Signing

(Continued from First Page)

It was also signed by Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

EISENHOWER STERN

Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterwards Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the supreme commander.

They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

They answered yes.

APPEAL FOR MERCY

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland, followed by successive aggressions and brutality in intermittent camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

JUDL SPEAKS

After signing the full surrender, Jodl said he wanted to speak and was given leave to do so.

"With this signature," he said in soft-spoken German, "the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands."

"In this war which has lasted more than five years both have achieved and suffered more than

perhaps any other people in the world."

CAPITAL IS CALM

Generally, Washington took the dramatic news from Reims in stride, indicating that it was prepared to heed for the most part President Truman's recommendation that the end of the long struggle in Europe be made the occasion for dedication to the still difficult task of disposing of Japan.

Throughout the maze of government buildings, there were brief time-outs for subdued exchanges of gratification, but in the main there was a "business as usual" atmosphere.

A few spectators gathered to press against the White House iron fence, but on adjacent Pennsylvania Avenue, traffic moved at normal pace.

Official cars came and went through the iron gates of the executive mansion with the same routine of any other day.

Lafayette Square, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, was virtually deserted during the morning hours.

Peace Bulletins

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The office of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today he has "no comment" to make on the end of the European war because he has not yet been officially notified.

LONDON (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill drove to Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

NEW YORK—The speakers of the public address system outside Prime Minister Churchill's official residence, over which he will make the official peace announcement, are being tested constantly, while the police are already having difficulties with crowds and traffic, Donald Coe, Blue Network correspondent, reported today from London.

WAR ENDS IN EUROPE

V-E Day Proclamation Expected Very Soon

LONDON, May 7 (By the Associated Press)—The greatest war in history ended today with the unconditional surrender of Germany.

The surrender of the Reich to the western Allies and Russia was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief-of-staff of the German army.

This was announced officially after German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered the capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off the U-boat war.

GREATEST, BLOODIEST IN HISTORY

Joy at the news was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be resolved, with many casualties still ahead.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history — it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured — came after five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

Hitler's arrogant armies invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2319 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of his legions first was announced by the Germans.

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors.

Then the new German foreign minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, announced to the German people, shortly after 2 P. M. (8 A. M. Boston time), that "after almost six years of struggle we have succumbed."

DOENITZ ORDERS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Von Krosigk announced Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

HITLER 'DEAD, DOENITZ NEW FUHRER'

PATTON TANKS, SOVIETS NEAR AUSTRIA LINK

*Hitler Birthplace
Falls as Redoubts in
North, South Crumble*

By DREW MIDDLETON

[Boston Herald-N. Y. Times Wireless]

PARIS, May 1—The last defenses of the Third Reich are crumbling as Allied tanks and infantry sweep almost unopposed into the great northern and southern redoubts.

Gen. Patton's Third United States Army has resumed its offensive into Austria, crashing to within 20 miles of Linz and is only 54 miles from Amstetten where the Russian Third Ukrainian Army was last reported. According to reports from the front, radio contact has been established between tanks of the 11th Armored Division and the vanguard of the Soviet armies.

BIRTHPLACE FALLS

Other armored columns of the army have captured Braunau on the Inn river, birthplace of Hitler, on the very day that the Nazi leader's death is reported. Braunau on the Austrian frontier where the German dictator's father was a customs inspector, is only 27½ miles north of Salzburg, eastern gateway to the national redoubt and 41 miles from Berchtesgaden.

The western flank of this redoubt has already been turned by troops of Gen. Patch's Seventh United States Army, who are threading their way through passes of the Austrian Tyrol on a broad front. The doughboys are only ten miles from Innsbruck, center of communications system of the Inn river valley behind the forward ramparts of the redoubt. Further west, poilus of the First French Army are hammering their way into the western most gateway of the redoubt near Immenstadt.

(Continued on Page Ten)

Patton's Tanks, Soviet Forces Nearing New Link in Austria

(Continued from First Page)

The British have broken out of the Anglo-American bridgehead over the Elbe southeast of Hamburg and bypassing the great port are racing across the base of the enemy's northern redoubt toward Lubeck. Late reports from the front put the vanguard of the Eleventh Armored Division only 18 miles from the Baltic port.

MUNICH MOPPED UP

Behind the front of the Seventh Army, doughboys completed the capture of Munich, third city of the Reich and largest German city yet to be taken by the armies of the United Nations.

Everywhere along the front the story is the same: slackening resistance, prisoners surrendering en masse—one patrol of the Third Army took 1400 captives—and on the southern front German failure to defend the natural obstacles or even road blocks constructed along the highways to the redoubt. The sands of war are running out fast.

The 11th Armored Division, striking arm of the Third Army forces east of the Danube, resumed its drive into Austria today. An expected counter attack by armor concentrated in the area of Passau

has not materialized and with the infantry on three sides of the frontier town tanks again smashed into Austria after five days in which the division had pulled in its forward elements and re-grouped for the present onslaught.

Tanks advanced in two columns, one of which smashed southeastward 10 miles to Mayerhof, 20 miles northwest of Linz and 54 miles from Amstetten. Front line dispatches from this division report radio contact already has been made with Gen Tolbukhin's forces and say the vanguards of the two armies are not more than 40 miles from Linz and encirclement of the German forces remaining in Czechoslovakia.

Another column of the division made seven miles to Depping, 24 miles northwest of Linz, after crossing the Austrian frontier near Ober Kappel, 14 miles east of Passau.

Meanwhile doughboys of the 26th Division, advancing behind tanks, moved to the vicinity of Kollersborg, 10 miles northeast of Passau. Between Armor and the Bohemian wald an unidentified division advanced eight miles to close to the Czech frontier, 22 miles northeast of Passau and sent a column to Sonner, 22 miles northeast of Passau.

The 13th Armored Division paced a sweeping advance southeastward from Isar to the Inn river at Braunau advancing in several columns on a front of 20 miles. One rumbled into Braunau, while another gained 12 miles to within five miles of the Inn river. Resistance was negligible and one patrol took 1400 prisoners in the vicinity of Adeldorf, eight miles east of Landau.



SHRINKING NAZI HOLD upon Europe shows shaded areas all that remain under German control as Allied troops (arrows) continue assaults.

ALLIES PROCLAMM

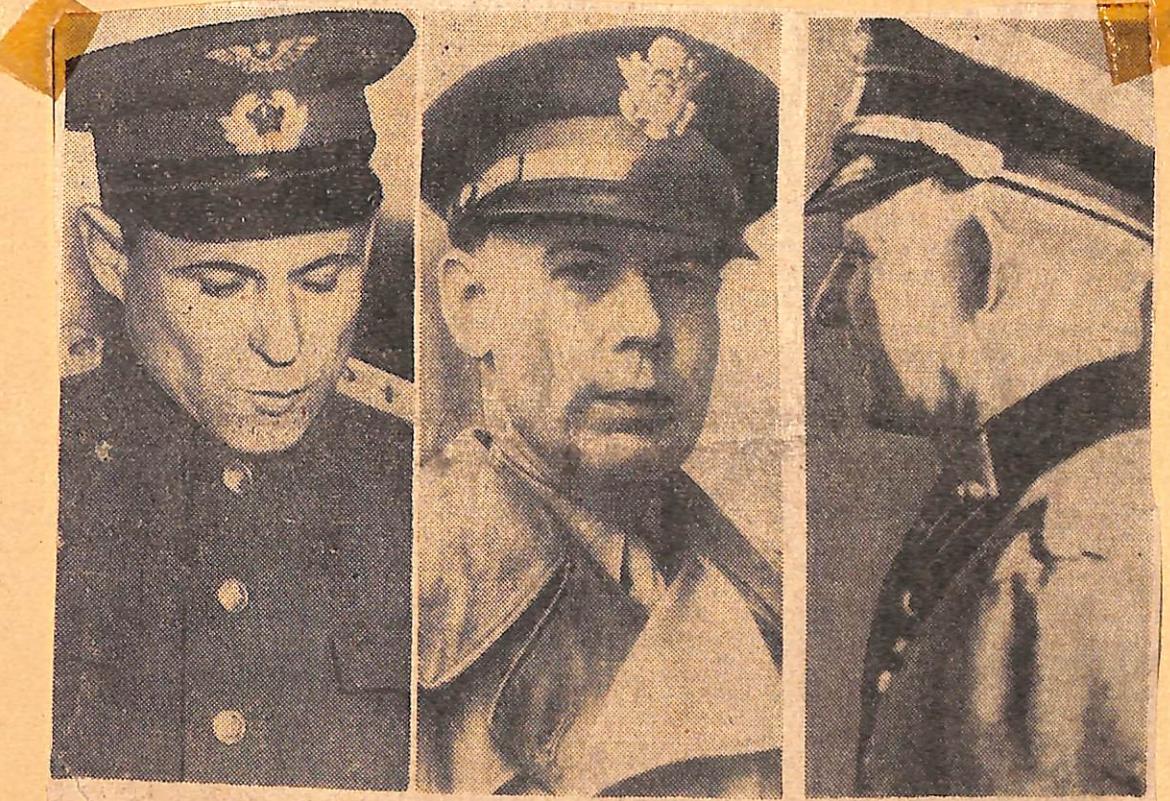
V-E DAY

Truman Asks

Prayer Sunday



(AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps Radio)
EISENHOWER FLASHES VICTORY SMILE—Holding fountain pens used in signing documents of Germany's unconditional surrender, Gen. Eisenhower smiles his joy. At left is Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, his chief of staff. Woman, believed a secretary, is not identified.



(AP Wirephotos)
SIGNATORIES AT GERMAN SURRENDER—Among generals signing documents attesting Germany's unconditional surrender at Reims, France, yesterday were (left to right): Gen. Ivan Susloparov for Russia; Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith for the United States and Great Britain; and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl for Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 8---(UP)---President Truman today proclaimed victory in Europe but told the nation its fighting job would be finished only "when the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally."

V-E Day

(Continued from First Page)

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Premier Josef Stalin and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

To Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower he said:

"All of us owe to you and your men of many nations a debt beyond appraisal for their high contribution to the conquest of Nazism."

Mr. Truman counted the cost of victory. He did not forget "the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band."

But he also sounded a note of triumph and hope.

"United, the peace-loving nations," he said, "have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak."

MUST BIND UP WOUNDS

"The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe."

And with victory, the President said, "We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world—to build an abiding peace, a peace rooted in justice and in law."

For the Japanese, he said, the choice is between unconditional surrender and "utter destruction to Japan's industrial war production, to its shipping, and to everything that supports its military activity."

He gave Japan this promise, this invitation to survival:

"Unconditional surrender does not mean the extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people."

JAPAN'S CHOICE

He spelled out patiently the choice which is Japan's.

"The longer the war lasts," he said, "the greater will be the suffering and hardships which the people of Japan will undergo—all in vain."

"Our blows will not cease until the Japanese military and naval forces lay down their arms in unconditional surrender."

"Just what does unconditional surrender of the armed forces mean for the Japanese people?"

"It means the end of war."

"It means the termination of the influence of the military leaders who have brought Japan to the present brink of disaster."

"It means provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms, their jobs."

"It means not prolonging the present agony and suffering of the Japanese in the vain hope of victory."

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and many others added their voices to observance of V-E Day.

Marshall told the men in Europe that they had composed, with their Allies, the greatest military team in history. But he did not forget the men who have been fighting so long in the Pacific. They will be getting help soon, he said, and rest.

He said "our victory is only half-won." He gave this counsel for the months to come:

"Work, work, work."

He gave this advice to the Japanese: Surrender.

Surrounded by his government leaders, Mr. Truman issued his proclamation of victory and his statement of the work yet to do at a historic news conference in the White House. Then he broadcast them to the nation.

SOLEMN BUT GLORIOUS HOUR

Outside, while the President spoke, a chill rain fell.

"This," the President said, "is a solemn but glorious hour."

He voiced the thought of millions by adding:

"How I wish Franklin Roosevelt had lived to see this day."

The President reminded the nation in its flush of victory that it had not been fighting alone. And he proclaimed Sunday, May 13, a day of prayer.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR PRAYERS

"I call upon all the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the way of peace."

"I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

(He did not use the words, "V-E Day.")

The President sent his congratulations and thanks to

V-E DAY

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MARSHALL TO VETERANS

To veterans throughout the world Marshall said:

"Those veterans who have long been overseas and suffered hazards and hardships of many battles should be spared further sacrifices, but others must move in an overwhelming flood to the Pacific to bring that war to the earliest possible conclusion as well as to relieve the war-weary veterans in that theater."

Stimson said the German leaders had been shattered, but added:

"They must be watched lest they again poison civilization."

Japan, Stimson said, will get what Germany got.

"We are fighting one vast war for a decent world," he said. "We shall continue that war wherever it has to be fought with all our righteous might until the last sign of power in our enemies has disappeared from sight."

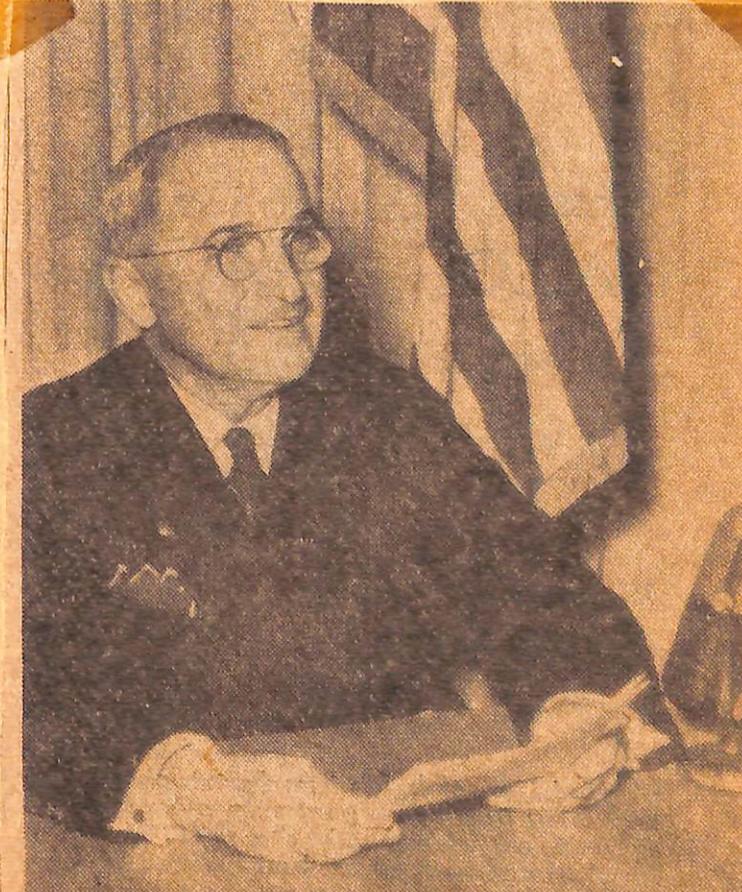
It was one of the most colorful, dramatic news conferences in the history of the White House. The President was surrounded by his family—Mrs. Truman in a dark blue suit and light blue blouse, and their daughter, Mary Margaret, in a blue suit and white blouse. Close friends and associates, the Cabinet, leaders of the armed forces and ranking members of Congress also were present.

His congratulatory messages to the Allied heads of state were similar, each congratulating the Allied peoples and the Allied armies for their heroism, and expressing appreciation of the American people and this government for their cooperation and "splendid contribution to the cause of civilization and liberty."

BACK TO JOBS

Government workers and officials took V-E Day in stride. Where possible they listened to the President's broadcast and then went back to their jobs, as he previously had asked them to do. The capitol virtually was deserted at that early hour—to the disappointment of three soldiers, bound for Germany to join occupational forces, who had hoped to see how the House and Senate reacted.

At the war and navy departments it was a quiet day. The war department had planned a little ceremony outdoors, but it was cancelled. The official reason: "rain and work."



TRUMAN'S VICTORY SPEECH—President Harry S. Truman is shown as he proclaimed victory in Europe to the American nation, and urged continued "Work, work and work" until the defeat of our Pacific foe.

Eisenhower Thanks All Allied Forces

Hails Success Of Great 'Crusade'

LONDON, May 8 (UP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a V-E Day order of the day, thanked the men and women of the Allied Expeditionary Force and said they had "taken in stride the military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible."

PRAISES LOYALTY

"The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion," Eisenhower said, referring to the D-Day landing on Normandy.

"It is my special privilege in the name of all the nations represented in this theater of war to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty. Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with

ORDER

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Order

(Continued from First Page)

pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors.

"Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply have astonished the world. Even before the final week of conflict you had put 5,000,000 of the enemy permanently out of the war.

CONFUSED FOE

"You have taken in stride military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible. You have confused, defeated and destroyed your savagely fighting foe.

"On the road to victory you have endured every discomfort and privation and have surmounted every obstacle which ingenuity and desperation could throw in your path. You did not pause until our front was firmly joined up with the great Red Army coming from the east and other Allied forces coming from the south.

"Full victory in Europe has been attained. Working and fighting together in a single and indestructible partnership you have achieved a perfection in unification of air, ground and naval power that will stand as a model in our time.

ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

"The route you have traveled through hundreds of miles is marked by graves of former comrades. From them have been exacted the ultimate sacrifice.

"The blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, Polish, French and others—has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as a member of a team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement.

"No monument of stone, no me-

morial of whatever magnit[ude] could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship in which they died.

"As we celebrate victory in Europe let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can best be solved in the same conceptions of co-operation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this expeditionary force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction.

"Let us have no part in the

Cease Firing Order Halted Patton In Swift Drive

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

U. S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 8 (UP)—The "cease fire" order halted Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army in its tracks at 8 A. M. Monday.

PATTON

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Patton

(Continued from First Page)

day in the midst of one of its fastest drives of the war.

First reports from the front indicated that doughboys of the 80th Infantry Division fired the Third Army's last shot of the war in the Austrian mountains southwest of Linz early Monday morning.

The Yanks ran into a concentration of about 2000 Nazi Elite Guards near the village of Schmarstein and were deploying to knock them out when the cease fire order reached them.

First Yank Dispatch

Tully in Berlin; Tells of Wild 70-Mile Dash

Feted by Reds While Battle For Capital Rages Around Him

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, April 27 (Friday 8 P. M. Delayed)—I arrived in Berlin a few minutes ago.

I am one of the first three Americans to enter Germany's capital, at this moment a crashing battleground.

With me are Virginia Irwin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and my driver, Sgt. Johnny Wilson of Roxbury, Mass., and the 26th (Yankee) Division.

To get here, we drove 70 miles through Russian lines—from the town of Torgau on the Elbe river, where American and Russian troops made official contact.

TULLY
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Tully in Berlin: No. 3

Russian Artillery Super Weapon

Concentrated Fire Defies Description;
Red Army Offers Remarkable Contrasts

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, April 28 (Delayed)—The Russian army in action is a cross between an excursion to Revere Beach and the Charge of the Light Brigade.

UNIQUE CONTRASTS

If your jeep can escape being overrun by one of the big Studebaker trucks driven by relentless non-coms you're still in danger of having your arm bitten off by one of the horses dragging the hundreds of medieval farm carts.

Our party of two war correspondents and an Army sergeant are the first Americans to see the Russian army in combat. What we're seeing is an army of fantastic, almost

TULLY

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Tully in Berlin: No. 2

German Capital No Man's Land In Death Fight

Traveler Reporter Sees Russians Killing Nazis, Building by Building

By ANDREW TULLY
(Traveler Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, April 28 (Delayed)—Running a gantlet of bursting shells, seemingly falling in aimless fashion throughout the city, I got to within 16 blocks of the famous Unter den Linden today.

I was within 10 blocks of the historic Wilhelmstrasse, where a little man named Hitler once ruled the Third Reich.

VICIOUS BATTLE RAGES IN CITY

Specifically, I was in the Schoneberg section in the southwest part of the city, about 200 yards up the Ebers Strasse, which leads to the Kolonnen.

Unless I wanted to form a one-man task force I could go no farther, for the entire center of the city was a no-man's land. With shell fragments spraying the air and buildings collapsing under the force of a thunderous artillery attack, the air was a permanent bluish gray from the numerous pitched battles which went on all around. The reek of gunpowder was almost stifling.

TULLY
(Continued on Page Thirteen)



TULLY CHATS WITH OFFICERS—Traveler Correspondent Andrew F. Tully, Jr., left, chats with (left to right) Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Brig. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, and chief of staff Col. Bernice A. McFadyen, somewhere in Germany.